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AN ENQUIRY

INTO

THE SITUATION

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

FROM PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN THE YEARS 1787 AND 1788.

BY GEORGE CRAUFURD, ESQ.

LONDON:

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AN ENQUIRY, &c.

HOWEVER invidious any publication, which tends to create a general diſquietude, may appear, yet the very extraordinary and unwarrantable mode of reaſoning, which has been repeatedly adopted, relative to the Eaſt-India Company's affairs, will, in ſome degree, apologize for my conduct.

I feel myſelf, indeed, fully juſtified, on this occaſion, by the declaration of all parties, that a true and public ſtate of thoſe important concerns ſhould be obtained, (let the ſituation of the Company's affairs be what it might) as the only means of providing for the ſafety and ſecurity of their creditors, with a due regard to the general intereſt of the public.

Conſcious, at the ſame time, of the inefficiency of arguments, which are not ſupported by proof, I applied myſelf to the examination of ſuch papers, as have been laid before the Houſe of Commons, and by arranging and preſenting them in various points of view, I am enabled to give the Public a more complete idea of the real ſtate of the Company's affairs, than they have hitherto been in poſſeſſion of, and

to expoſe the fallacy of aſſertions, which have gained too much credit from the official ſituation of their authors.

As the truth of what I ſhall advance, will appear from the papers called for by the moſt active Member of the Board of Controul, I cannot poſſibly be liable to contradiction, on any point of conſequence; nor ſhall it be ſaid that I have in the leaſt heightened the picture of diſtreſs by putting any one article, on which my own opinion decided, in a point of view leſs favorable than it is entitled to. Following then the ſame mode of ſtating the Company's accounts, article by article, as the Directors did in 1783, to which no perſon of candor can object, I ſhall incontrovertibly prove, firſt, that the Company's debts are, at preſent 5,544,363l. 6s. ſterling more than ſtated to have been at that period; ſecondly, that their effects in Europe and India are 2,301,638l. ſterling leſs; and, laſtly, that the Company is conſequently deficient 3,877,520l. 6s. ſterling (in place of having a ſurplus of 3,968,481l. ſterling, as ſtated formerly) and ſubject, at the ſame time, to ſeveral deductions from their ſuppoſed effects, which would juſtify a much more unfavourable ſtatement. I muſt alſo take notice, that 1,200,000l. ſterling has been raiſed on the Proprietors ſince the year 1783, (by creating 800,000l. new ſtock), which ought, in juſtice, to be added in this comparative ſtatement, and makes the whole loſs to thoſe Proprietors (independent of the above 3,877,520l. 6s. 0d. ſterling to their creditors) 6,500,000l. ſterling, being the preſent value of 4,000,000l. ſtock.

It is not my intention to enquire, if this alarming difference of 9,046,001l*. between the accounts then preſented, and thoſe to which I

* £. 5,544,363 increaſed debts,
2,301,638 decreaſed effects,
1,200,000 for £.800,000 new ſtock.

£.9,046,001 ſterling.

now

now allude, can, in any degree, be aſcribed to miſmanagement; but I ſhall be fully juſtified by paſt experience, in cautioning the Public againſt the Indian eſtimates of annual receipt and expenditure, which were preſented to the Houſe of Commons during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, as I attribute, in a great degree, the apparent change in the Company's affairs to the fallacy of former accounts, and to the ignorance of thoſe who ſupported the deluſion.

Having bound myſelf, however, to adhere, on this occaſion, to the Company's Papers, as my evidence, I ſhall, in the firſt inſtance, conſider their Indian eſtimates as entitled to complete credit; and only correct the European caſh eſtimates, where error appears manifeſt and undeniable.

This correction is, on my part, indiſpenſable, as I intend to prove the neceſſity, which the Company will be under, of borrowing, at leaſt, 1,500,000l. ſterling, for the purpoſe of fulfilling their engagements to the 1ſt of March, 1790.

It will, no doubt, ſeem extraordinary, that ſuch different concluſions, reſpecting the Company's ſituation, ſhould be drawn from the ſame evidence; but it muſt be recollected, that at the very time it was aſſerted, with an air of triumph, which defied ſuſpicion, that the Company were diminiſhing their debts one million per annum, from an actual ſurplus in India; the proofs adduced in ſupport of that declaration, tended merely to ſhew, how the debt in India diminiſhed, in the exact proportion as it was transferred to England; and that by means of the balance ariſing annually in India, there would be a large ſum at the diſpoſal of the Governor and Council, for the purpoſe of inveſtments to Europe and China, without drawing bills on the Company for that ſpecific purpoſe. This balance, in India, was alſo ſtated to be conſiderably aided by the amount of goods and ſtores, ſent annually

for

for ſale, as well as by money paid into the treaſury, for certificates to captains and officers, and by granting bills to judges, inſtead of paying their ſalaries. It was further intended to transfer more of the debt in India to England, by which means the intereſt payable there would conſiderably decreaſe.

To theſe concluſions I perfectly agree; but I at the ſame time aſſert, that it by no means gives any idea of the real ſtate of the Company's affairs, becauſe all the reſources abovementioned (excepting the actual ſurplus from revenue throughout all India) become annual charges at home; and that various other incumbrances exiſt in England, of which no notice is taken, and which even counterbalance the actual ſurplus in India. In order that this matter may be perfectly underſtood, I have, in the annexed account A, of annual receipt and expenditure in India and Europe, ſtated every thing, excepting their trade, which leaves the commercial profits of the Company to be ſeparately diſcuſſed, and creates, in the mean time, an annual balance of 24,163l. ſterling in their favor.

To elucidate, however, more fully the ſubject, I ſhall ſay a few words on each article, giving in the Appendix ſuch documents as are neceſſary for aſcertaining the correctneſs of my ſtatement.

Account of annual Receipt, and Expenditure in India and England.

The firſt article on the credit ſide refers to No. I, in the Appendix, which ſuppoſes an annual ſurplus in Bengal of current rupees, 1,99,86,505. The deductions from that ſurplus commence with a ſum of current rupees, 2,16,720, for the remiſſion to be granted on an annual tribute, as ſtated in a memorandum of that account, which is equally

equally the caſe with the ſecond deduction of current rupees 14,59,280, for an intended abolition of cuſtoms, which produced annually that ſum.

The third deduction of current rupees, 10,42,000, for the Company's commercial charges, is ſtated at the bottom of the debit ſide of that account not to have been included therein, and the laſt ſum of current rupees 1,11,000, appears alſo neceſſary to be deducted from the memorandum, which ſays, that it is in fact a balance of former years, altho' included in the annual eſtimate. Theſe ſums, amounting together to current rupees 28,29,000, reduce the balance of revenue in Bengal to current rupees, 1,71,57,000.

The ſecond article refers to No. II. in the Appendix, which ſtates 95,256 Madras pagodas to be the annual ſurplus ariſing to the Company in their ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, making at exchange 425 rupees per 100 pagodas, in current Bengal rupees, 4,04,838, and added to the above ſurplus of 1,71,57,505, increaſes it to current rupees, 1,75,62,343

The third article refers to No III. in the Appendix, and ariſes from an annual charge againſt the Company in their ſettlements on the Malabar coaſt of Bombay, rupees 24,74,644, at exchange 116 current rupees for 100 Bombay rupees, makes current rupees 28,70,687 ; and deducted from the laſt ſtated balance of current rupees 1,75,62,343, reduces it to current rupees 1,46,91,656.

The fourth article of current rupees, 14,00,000, for the increaſed cavalry, and further expences to be incurred in the different ſettlements in India by the four new regiments ſent out, was ſtated by Mr. Dundas at about 146,000l. ſterling, or current rupees 14,60,000.

The fifth article of 53,53,341 for the preſent annual intereſt on the different debts in India, appears by No. IV. in the Appendix, and it may be here neceſſary for me to remark, in order to remove every doubt on the ſubject, that this charge of intereſt is independent of the civil charges ſtated in the eſtimates of the ſeveral preſidencies, No. I. II. and III. and conſequently is not included therein.

The ſixth and laſt article of current rupees 8,71,680, for the Company's annual expences at Fort Marlborough, St. Helena, and Prince of Wales's Iſland, refers to No. V. and VI. in the Appendix,

The firſt ſtating for Fort Marlborough,	-	£. 27,650
The ſecond for St. Helena -	-	24,918
	In all,	£. 52,568

at exchange 2s. per rupee, makes current rupees 5,25,680, and by the Bengal eſtimate of payments and receipts from 1ſt of May 1787, to 1ſt May 1788, (No. VII. in the Appendix) current rupees 3,46,000 are ſtated as the expences of the civil and military in the Prince of Wales's Iſland; theſe three ſums form a total of current rupees 8,71,680, and with the other two of current rupees 53,53,341, and current rupees 14,00,000, make together the value of current rupees 76,25,021, which remains ſtill to be deducted from the ſurplus of current rupees 1,46,91,656, and reduces of courſe the net balance ariſing throughout all India to current rupees 70,66,635, making at exchange 2s. per current rupee, the ſum of 706,663l. 10s. od. ſterling. My reaſons for ſtating the exchange at 2s. per current rupee, inſtead of 2s. 3d. as the Company has hitherto done, will be hereafter explained, although the conſideration of their attempt to transfer their debts to Europe at 20d. having proved ineffectual, while they continue at the ſame time to ſtate their receipt in that country at 27d. would moſt probably juſtify me in the eyes of the public for taking a kind of medium between thoſe extremes.

I ſhall

I ſhall now proceed to the debit ſide of that account, by obſerving, that the firſt article of 320,000l. per annum, as a dividend of 8 per cent. on 4,000,000l. Eaſt India ſtock, is too well known to need any further remark.

For the ſecond article, as intereſt at 3 per cent. on 4,200,000l. annuities granted by the Company, nothing is put down, becauſe Government pay the identical ſum as intereſt for what is due to the Company.

The third article of 80,000l. per annum for intereſt at 4 per cent. on 2,000,000l. of bonds iſſued by the Company, requires no obſervation, as is alſo the caſe with the fourth article of 12,000l. per annum for intereſt at 4 per cent. on 300,000l. Exchequer Bills, given by the Treaſury, and depoſited for an equivalent ſum with the Bank, to whom the ſecurity of Government is thereby pledged.

The fifth article of 62,500l. as intereſt at 5 per cent. on 1,250,000l. or 150 lack of rupees, transferred from India at 20d. exchange, appears in a memorandum of No IV. in the Appendix, to be independent of the intereſt payable in India.

The ſixth article of 48,000l. ſterling per annum, as intereſt at 4 per cent. on 1,200,000l. bonds to be further iſſued, is a tranſaction of ſo recent a date, as to be in the recollection of every perſon; but as it might be urged, that they will not be altogether iſſued, as well as part of the laſt 1,200,000l. ſterling annuities of three per cent. until the latter end of this year, I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that bills, to a very conſiderable amount from India, are long ſince due, and incurring an intereſt of 5 per cent. which more than counterbalances the above-mentioned circumſtances.

The

The ſeventh article of 60,000l. ſterling per annum, as intereſt at 4 per cent. on 1,500,000l. which it is neceſſary for the Company to borrow, requires ſome explanation on my part, as the public have been led to believe that no more money would be wanted towards extricating them from their difficulties.

The caſh account in England, No. VIII. in the Appendix, ſtates indeed only 888,137l. ſterling, as deficient on the 1ſt of March, 1790; and in order to make the neceſſary payments, which become due before that period, Parliament allowed the Company to iſſue 1,200,000l. more in bonds, bearing 4 per cent. intereſt, as ſtated in the ſixth article, which would leave the Company a ſurplus of 311,863l. or 611,863l. ſterling, if the Exchequer bills of 300,000l. ſterling ſhould not be redeemed at the Bank, and returned to Government, for although it appears to be intended by the caſh account, yet many circumſtances will probably prevent it. A balance of about 600,000l. ſterling has been conſtantly found exiſting on the 1ſt of March of every year; and I therefore ſuppoſe, that the Company, from motives of prudence, will not abandon a ſyſtem which muſt be abſolutely neceſſary in the management of ſuch great concerns, but requeſt from Government a further indulgence, reſpecting the 300,000l. Exchequer bills abovementioned. If any more payments, therefore, can be proved neceſſary on the one ſide, or any deficiencies in the receipt, as ſtated in the caſh account, appear inevitable on the other, they will of courſe impoſe the obligation on the Company to borrow for the amount of the one and the other.

The firſt article, which I ſhall take notice of in the caſh account, No. VIII. is the memorandum, ſaying, "the letter from the Board of "Trade in Bengal, received the 29th inſtant, by the Buſbridge, ſtates, "that very conſiderable damage has happened to the mulberry trees and "ſilk worms; alſo to houſes, looms, &c. belonging to various manufacturers:

" facturers; in conſequence of which the imports from Bengal may " probably fall ſhort of the ſupply of goods eſtimated to be ſold in the " years abovementioned."

Independent of this acknowledged diſappointment, ariſing from accident, I muſt own, I was greatly ſurprized, on looking over No. IX. in the Appendix, to find, that the eſtimates of the probable groſs ſales of India goods are rated, this year, at 300,000l. ſterling, and next year at 400,000l. more than was realized during the laſt year, which I can in no way account for; becauſe it is well known, that (independent of the cauſe ſtated by the Board of Trade) the ſum allotted annually towards inveſtments in India has decreaſed, which muſt produce a ſimilar effect in the amount of the ſales; and particularly as the private trade, which muſt be accounted for, has proportionably increaſed, and prevents a ſcarcity of goods.

I am indeed at a loſs to know, what ought to be deducted for the abovementioned circumſtances; but I ſhall certainly be within bounds, by ſtating only a ſum of 350,000l. ſterling, as a defalcation in the eſtimated ſales of goods, belonging to the Company, for two years, viz. from the 1ſt of March 1788, to the 1ſt of March 1790.

There is alſo mentioned in No. VIII. that " in the above account, a " ſum of 1,270,000l. only is ſtated for bullion to be exported to China; " but as a farther ſum of between three and four hundred thouſand " pounds would be required, to enable the company to liquidate the debt " there, and to obtain the teas, which it may be neceſſary for them to " purchaſe, on the cheapeſt terms, the balance of the account would " be increaſed by that amount againſt the Company," ſay 350,000l. ſterling. Thus far the papers, before the Houſe of Commons, furniſh data for proving the neceſſity to borrow, at leaſt, 700,000l. ſterling; but the further addition of [illegible]0,000l. which I think equally inevitable,

 remains

remains to be proved, by ſhewing the evident errors of the Company's caſh accounts, from 1ſt of March 1788, to 1ſt of March 1790.

The articles of cuſtoms, freight, demurrage, as well as goods and ſtores exported during thoſe two years, I muſt ſuppoſe to be correct, as I have no means of inveſtigating them; but thoſe of 490,000l. each year, as dividend on ſtock, intereſt on annuities, bonds, &c. are ſubject to correction, for the following reaſons, viz.

	£. 320,000	muſt annually be paid for dividends.
	80,000	ditto for intereſt, at 4 per cent. on 2,000,000l. of bonds
	12,000	ditto for ditto, at 4 per cent. on 300,000l. Exchequer bills.
	126,000	ditto for ditto, at three per cent. on 4,200,000l. annuities, credit having been taken on the other ſide of the caſh account, for the like ſum received from Government.
	62,500	for 5 per cent. on 1,250,000l. transferred from India.
Firſt year	£. 600,500	
And	48,000	for intereſt at 4 per cent. on 1,200,000l. new bonds.
Second year	£. 648,500	ſterling.

It is evident then, (ſuppoſing the laſt 1,200,000l. bonds not to be yet iſſued) that 600,000l. ſterling will be wanted for thoſe purpoſes the firſt year, and near 650,000l. the ſecond year, without even making proviſion for the China debt.

The difference therefore between 980,000l. as ſtated by the Company for theſe two years, and 1,250,000l. ſterling, as proved neceſſary by me, adds to the deficiency 270,000l. ſterling.

By the account, No. XI. in the Appendix, it appears, that there are bills of exchange preſented, accepted, or adviſed to be drawn from India (independent of the 150 lacks of rupees transferred) to the amount

amount of 2,993,655l. ſterling, which are payable before the firſt of March 1790.

I accordingly find the caſh account of the firſt year debited with 1,794,085l. ſterling, and of the ſecond year with 1,407,000 l. in all 3,201,085, or 208,000l. ſterling, more than is ſtated to be due for the amount of thoſe bills.

Whether this additional ſum ariſes from further bills to be drawn payable before the firſt of March 1790, as certificates to Captains and officers, and ſalaries to Judges, both of which muſt take place, or to the intereſt now accumulating on thoſe unpaid bills, I have not the means of aſcertaining, but it is evident that both cannot be included, becauſe intereſt alone muſt amount to more, and there conſequently exiſts an error in this article of at leaſt 100,000l, for thoſe two year

The next object which comes under conſideration is about 350,000l. which ought, on the loweſt computation, to have been charged to the caſh account from the 1ſt of March 1789, to the 1ſt of March 1790, as due on account of private trade, becauſe it appears on the credit ſide of the account, from 1ſt of March 1788, to 1ſt of March 1789, that 5,350,750l. ſterling is ſtated as the groſs amount of caſh to be recieved for goods ſold during that period, when at the ſame time No. IX. and X. (to the former of which I have already alluded as being too highly rated) fix ſuch groſs amount only to 2,345,090l. for India goods, and 2,626,540l. for China goods; in all, 4,971,630l. ſterling, or about 380,000l. leſs than the above ſtated 5,350,750l.

It is true that 355,600l. ſterling is brought to the debit of the caſh account, from 1ſt of March 1788, to 1ſt of March 1789, as payable to the proprietors of private trade, but No. XI. proves that ſuch ſum was already due to them from ſales made before the 1ſt of March 1788, and conſequently

ſequently before the above-mentioned groſs ſales, to the amount of 5,350,750l. could poſſibly take place.

There remains alſo a very material obſervation to make, relative to the charge of providing the inveſtments in China, which does not ſeem to me ſufficiently accounted for, either in the caſh accounts, or in any other document. It appears by No. XII. in the Appendix, that the prime coſt of thoſe inveſtments amounted in the ſeaſon 1786—1787, to 1,894,238l. ſterling; and we have, therefore, to conſider how that amount is to be annually provided for.

The means hitherto employed, are ſending out goods and bullion from Europe, having bills drawn on the Company from China, and providing funds, by inveſtments of opium, cotton, &c. from Bengal and Bombay.

I accordingly find in the Bengal accounts, No. VII. and XXI.

That £. 150,000 or 15 lack of rupees, are annually appropriated to that purpoſe.

In No. VIII.

That	650,000	is annually ſent out in bullion per average of three years.
	550,000	annually drawn on bills from China upon the Company.
And	300,000	ſent in goods annually from Europe, although No. XIII. in the Appendix ſhews, that, on an average of 19 years, only 116,000l. was ſent.
In all £.	1,650,000	ſterling.

The prime coſt being 1,894,238l. ſterling, and the funds appropriated towards paying it only 1,650,000l. there remains conſequently, unprovided for, near 250,000l. per annum, which ſufficiently accounts for the debt already contracted, and warrants alſo the aſſertion, that in the courſe of the ſeaſons 1787—1788, and 1788—1789, it will be increaſed

creaſed by 450,000l. more, if not guarded againſt by having more bills drawn *, or more bullion ſent out.

On ſumming up then the different articles ſo underrated on the debit ſide, and overrated on the credit ſide of the Account, No. VIII. they will form a total of 1,870,000l. ſterling, which more than juſtifies me in ſaying, that 1,500,000l. will be wanted for the following purpoſes, viz.

£.		
	350,000	leſs produce in the ſale of goods, from 1ſt of March 1788, to 1ſt of March 1790.
	350,000	debt in China to be ſent in bullion, or paid for by bills..
	270,000	difference on dividends, &c. for two years.
	100,000	for intereſt on bills drawn, or new bills, before the 1ſt of March 1790.
	350,000	to be paid in 1789 for private trade ſold in 1788.
	450,000	wanting to complete the China inveſtments for two years.
£.	1,870,000	ſterling.

Having thus detected the errors of the Company's caſh eſtimates in Europe, from the 1ſt of March 1788, to 1ſt of March 1790, and fully accounted for the ſeventh article, on the debit ſide of the annual ſtate, I ſhall now proceed to the eighth and laſt of 100,000l. ſterling, for ſtores expended in the different ſettlements, without being brought to the Company's credit, in their caſh accounts in India.

There appears charged in No. VIII. 763,000l. and 770,000l. in all 1,533,000l. for two years exports of goods and ſtores from Europe.

£.		
	600,000	of thoſe goods go to China, and are there accounted for.
	660,000	are accounted for in India, as per average of three years, per No. XIV. in the Appendix, which ſtates it annually at 33 lacks, or 330,000l. although the eſtimate for 1787—1788, is only 230,000l. or 23 lack of rupees.
£.	1,260,000	

* £.1,050,000 ſterling was drawn from China for ſeaſon 1787—1788; and the ſame ſum is expected to be drawn for ſeaſon 1788—1789; inſtead of 500,000l. or 600,000l. each year, as ſtated in No. VIII.

The amount of exports, for two years, being therefore 1,533,000l. of which only 1,260,000l. is accounted for, a deficiency muſt ariſe of 273,000l. ſterling, or 136,500l. annually, which is more than what I ſtate it at, and is occaſioned by ſtores of various kinds, medicines, and ſtationary ware, conſumed in the different ſettlements and dependencies of the Company.

Every article in the annexed ſtate A, of the receipt and expenditure in India and England, being now fully inveſtigated, I have only to remark, that * almoſt the whole of their eſtate appears, by the teſtimony of their own papers, to be abſorbed in its defence, and in the intereſts, &c. annually paid, which deprives them of the power of liquidating their debts, by any viſible means, excepting their future commercial profits.

An enquiry into thoſe profits would, no doubt, be worthy the attention of Parliament, as the public are ſo deeply intereſted in the conſequences of their failure, either from accidental and temporary, or from inevitable and permanent cauſes.

It is only in my power to give ſome general idea of the preſent ſtate of their commerce, by copying the extract of a Report from a Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the 22d of June 1784; and by mentioning the Commutation Act, which has been favorable to the Company in their China trade.

The Committee ſtate in page 12, paragraph 24, " that in the Ap-
" pendix of the Directors' firſt Report, the ſale of the cargoes is
" eſtimated to produce double the amount of the prime coſt; but leſt a

* £. 706,663 10s. balance in India.
682,500 0 payable in England.
£. 24,163 10s. net balance.

" miſ-

" miſtaken concluſion ſhould be drawn of the advantages of the trade as
" at preſent conducted, it may be proper to apprize the Houſe, that
" when the cuſtoms, freight, demurrage, and charge of merchandize, are
" added to the prime coſt, the reſult, as to ſeveral cargoes, is frequently
" either a loſs, or a very inconſiderable profit. In order to exemplify
" this, your Committee will annex in the Appendix, No. XXVIII. (here
" No. XV.) an account of the cargo of the ſhip Queen, and of every
" ſhip arrived in England, from any part of India, ſince the 23d of
" January laſt; and in No. XXIX. (here No. XVI.) an eſtimate of the
" ſales of the ſhip Queen, with the freight, charges of merchandize,
" cuſtoms, and other charges thereon; alſo the eſtimated net produce
" (excluſive of all charges) of the cargo of each other ſhip, arrived
" ſince the 23d of January; in the reſult of which eſtimates there ap-
" pears a loſs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the prime coſt, after ſale of the cargoes,
" and payment of the ſeveral charges."

I muſt here beg leave to remark, that the exchange is taken at 2s. 3d. per current rupee for the coſt of inveſtment, which is 3d. per rupee more than I ſtate the ſurplus revenue at; this makes a difference of about 14 per cent. to the prejudice of the Company, while the exchange of 2s. would leave them a profit of above 10 per cent. on thoſe cargoes, were it not neceſſary to allow 4 per cent. for inſurance, under the idea that one cargo out of twenty-five may be loſt.

Whether the trade from India has become more profitable ſince that period, remains to be proved; but there can be no doubt that the China trade has received conſiderable extenſion and advantages, altho' the profits derived from it for two years paſt will probably diminiſh, when the Company ſhall have a ſufficient ſtock on hand to furniſh the increaſing demand for that article.

It is however to be hoped, that it will never revert to its former unprofitable ſtate, as appears to have been the caſe with the cargo of the ſhip Queen, per No. XVI. in the Appendix, if 4 per cent. for inſurance be added to the charges of that account, and that the Company's general advantage on their trade with India and China will be found ſuperior to the annual intereſt due for the capital which is employed in that part of their concerns, and which cannot be ſtated at leſs than ſix or ſeven millions ſterling.

With reſpect to the advantages ariſing to the Company from the private trade included in their ſales, I make no doubt, from the liberty granted to individuals to bring home a part of their property in the Company's ſhips, that it will produce 50,000l. per annum, as ſtated in the caſh account.

It muſt, however, be a matter of ſerious regret to every perſon who examines my ſtatement of the Company's affairs with attention, and who agrees with me in ſaying, that the reſults of their own eſtimates afford no hopes of relief, but from the profits of trade, to be further informed, that Lord Cornwallis's, and Sir Archibald Campbell's letters mention, that the Company's revenues for 1787—1788, both in Bengal and Madras*, fall ſhort a very conſiderable ſum of the Eſtimates No. I. and No. II. which contain the various articles of receipt, ſo neceſſary to realize even that unpropitious ſtatement of which I have juſt finiſhed the diſcuſſion.

* Lord Cornwallis at firſt ſuggeſted that he would be obliged to grant a remiſſion of 35 lacks, or 350,000l. ſterling, on account of various diſaſters; but his ſucceeding letter mentions that he did not find it neceſſary to remit ſo much. Sir Archibald Campbell's eſtimates of receipts and payments to the 1ſt of May 1788, No. XX. ſuppoſes a ſurplus of 37,90,000 current rupees, or 379,000l. ſterling; yet he found himſelf under the neceſſity of withholding the payment of what was received from the Nabob for behoof of his private creditors, in order to pay more urgent demands.

My

My readers will undoubtedly perceive, that if theſe unfortunate defalcations in the Indian revenues* are greater than the trading profits, the Company muſt in ſo far be in a worſe ſituation every year; and they will moſt probably join with me in opinion, that in any event all hopes of redemption from the Company's reſources before the expiration of their charter in 1791 are at an end, and that no direct advantage can ariſe in future from India, by the trade and by our territorial poſſeſſions there, if ſome ſpeedy and permanent increaſe of revenue, or diminution of expence, do not take place.

I ſhall now proceed to the examination of the annexed comparative ſtatement B, of debts and aſſets in India, and debts and aſſets in Europe, in 1783 and 1789.

The whole of the account concerning the firſt mentioned period, is to be found in No. XVII. of the Appendix, as laid before Parliament by the Directors, and ſupported by thoſe, who oppoſed Mr. Fox's aſſertion of its not being a true ſtate of the Company's affairs.

The papers, concerning the laſt mentioned period, are more ſcattered, and require to be ſeparately referred to, in diſcuſſing each article.

The firſt part, ſtating 9,122,156l. 6s. ſterling, as the Indian debt, is proved by No. IV. in the Appendix, which mentions the debt outſtanding there to be 7,62,21,563 current rupees, and 1,50,00,000 current rupees transferred to England; in all, current rupees 9,12,21,563, which at exchange 2s. per rupee, makes the abovementioned ſums of 9,122,156l. 6s. ſterling.

* Greater expences in India than ſtated in the eſtimates would, in their effects, be the ſame, and are alſo much to be apprehended.

The next article is 11,743,291l. ſterling, for the Company's debts in Europe.

To prove this, I muſt refer to No. XVIII. in the Appendix, which eſtimates the Company's debts in Europe, on the 1ſt of March 1789, (independent of the 150 lacks transferred from India, and the 4,200,000l. 3 per cent. annuities) at

	£.
	5,698,200
To which muſt be added thoſe annuities - - -	4,200,000
	9,898,200

The following errors have already been proved, and muſt now be added to the amount of their debts:

For due on account of private trade - - -	350,000
For *caſh on hand, as in 1783 - - - -	600,000
For debt in China up to the 1ſt of March 1789 - -	800,000
For leſs value of goods ſold in 1788 - - -	250,000
For more due as intereſt, or additional bills - - -	100,000
For more as dividends, &c. in 1788 - - -	100,000
	12,098,200
But as I have taken full credit for the produce of 800,000l. new ſtock in 1,200,000l. ſterling, it is but juſt to deduct, in this comparative ſtatement, the difference between the laſt created 1,200,000l. 3 per cents. and what they ſold for - - - - -	354,909
	£. 11,743,291
The third article is extracted from No. XIX. in the Appendix, which ſtates the aſſets, throughout India, to have been in the year 1786, current rupees - - - - -	5,81,24,567
And I deduct from that ſum what I find realiſed by eſtimates, ſince that period, per accounts No. VII. XX. XXI. and XXII. about	71,24,567
Current Rupees	5,10,00,000

* The accounts No. VIII. and No. XVIII. ſuppoſe no caſh on hand.

It

It is indeed probable, that more will be realized before the 1ſt of May 1789, or that the Company's debts, in India, will be further increaſed, as the one or the other appear neceſſary, for making good the defalcations in the eſtimated revenue; the deductions, however, which I conſider myſelf as fully entitled to make, and to which I ſhall at preſent adhere, reduce the value of aſſets in India, as above ſtated to current rupees 5,10,00,000 at exchange 2s. per current rupee, is 5,100,000l. ſterling.

The fourth article conſiſts of aſſets in Europe, amounting to 11,887,927l. ſterling.

I have ſtated in this account, 4,200,000l. ſterling, as due by the public, which anſwers to the ſame object of credit in 1783, as does the ſum of 422,011l. for claims on government.

I further give credit for 600,000l. as caſh on hand, becauſe I have debited the Company for the ſame ſum as an error in not having provided for it before the 1ſt of March 1789.

The ſum of 5,200,000l. for goods ſold and on hand, is comparatively greater than in 1783, but I have included therein the prime coſt of every cargo that may be expected from India and China during the courſe of the year 1789, which may be eſtimated at 1,900,000l. for China cargoes, and 900,000l. or 90 lack for Indian cargoes; in all 2,800,000l. and reduces the value of goods on hand, or ſold and not in caſh, on the 1ſt of March 1789, to 2,400,000l. ſterling, independent of the private trade in their cuſtody.

The ſubſequent article of 1,200,000l. ſterling, for goods and ſtores exported, but not arrived in India and China, will indeed ſhew that the Company cannot have been debited on the 1ſt of March 1789, with

with the whole of the prime coſt of the China inveſtments expected in Europe in the courſe of the year 1789.

In order to explain this I muſt obſerve, that there is brought to the Company's debit, in caſh account No. VIII. 635,229l. for goods and ſtores exported from 1ſt of March 1787, to 1ſt of March 1788, and 763,000l. for the ſame from 1ſt of March 1788, to the 1ſt of March 1789, which two years exportation, amounting in value to near 1,400,000l. ſterling, are ſuppoſed not to be arrived in India and China when the account of aſſets were made up, and makes it neceſſary to credit the Company for the ſame in Europe, after deducting 200,000l. which will be expended. I muſt however remark, that the firſt year's exportation to China of 300,000l. muſt have been the means of purchaſing in part the inveſtments expected in 1789, for which I have given the Company full credit.

I might therefore have diminiſhed this article 300,000l. for the firſt year's exportation to China, and have further ſuggeſted the impoſſibility of the greater part of the 5 and 600,000l. ſterling bills to be drawn from China for the cargoes expected this year, appearing at the Company's debit in Europe on the 1ſt of March 1789*, had I not reflected at the ſame time, that the 650,000l. bullion, ſent to China from the 1ſt of March 1788, to 1ſt of March 1789, could not appear any where at their credit, and would therefore make a ſet-off againſt the articles above-mentioned, of which it is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact ſtate from the papers now before the Houſe of Commons.

The other two ſums of 253,616l. ſterling, for the value of the Company's freehold, and 12,300l. for ſhips and veſſels, anſwer to what was ſtated in 1783 to be their value; but I have not thought it neceſ-

* The factors at Canton commence the drawing of bills in December, and the amount, as already ſtated, will be above one million ſterling.

ſary

ſary to ſtate any thing for ſundries ſent from Bengal to other Preſidencies, and not accounted for in their quick ſtocks, becauſe I find it to have conſiſted in 1783, of ſtores and caſh ſent to Madras, to which I preſume the war had given riſe.

I have now completed the comparative ſtatement of the accounts lately preſented, and of thoſe given by the Directors in 1783, the reſult of which, per C, in the Appendix, is as follows, viz.

In 1783,

3,968,481l. ſterling, ſurplus in favour of the Company, with a loſs on the 3,200,000l. ſtock belonging to the Proprietors, as the firſt-mentioned balance could not be equivalent to the price of that ſtock.

In 1789,

3,877,520l. 6s. ſterling, balance againſt the Company, with the loſs of the 3,200,000l. above-mentioned, and 1,200,000l. which the Proprietors have ſince paid for 800,000l. additional ſtock,

The general difference then between the reſpective ſtatements ſtands thus:

£. 3,968,481		ſurplus in 1783,
3,877,520	6s.	deficiency in 1789,
1,200,000		paid by the Proprietors for 800,000l. new ſtock.
£. 9,046,001	6s.	general difference.

It occurs to me, however, that ſome objection may be made to my ſtating the exchange of the Indian debts at 2s. per rupee, when I cannot be ignorant of 1,250,000l. being already transferred at the exchange of 2od.

In anſwer to this I muſt obſerve, that in a comparative ſtatement, the exchange of the debts and aſſets muſt be the ſame, and that it is perfectly immaterial, in that point of view. We are alſo as yet ignorant what this exchange will ultimately be, or what part of the debt will be transferred to England, and I propoſe therefore to take this advantage on the exchange into due conſideration, on ſuggeſting my opinion reſpecting the moſt correct ſtatement of the Company's affairs, which can poſſibly be deduced, while I ſhall at preſent proceed in demonſtrating that (excepting the plea of bankruptcy on the part of the Company be unequivocally admitted) the plan hitherto purſued towards effecting this transfer, is replete with the moſt palpable injuſtice to many individuals.

The point, which every well-wiſher to the Company ought to have had in view, was the converſion of as much of the Company's debts in India, at a fair exchange, as it was poſſible to accompliſh, for the purpoſe of incurring leſs intereſt than the 8 per cent. which, on an average, is now paid in India, and for ſupporting at the ſame time the future credit of the Company.

No conſideration whatever ought therefore to have induced a ſet of men, who have conſtantly aſſerted the ſolvency of the Company, and who loudly proclaimed themſelves the champions for ſecurity in property, to compromize the Company's debts in India, by offering an unfair exchange, as the *only* terms of their liquidation, which has, in its conſequences, cut up, by the roots, every principle of future credit, in caſes of emergency, and which was, at the moment of doing it, an act of bankruptcy.

The orders ſent out were to offer 2od. per current rupee, for bills at twelve months date, to bear intereſt at 5 per cent. after that period, until

until paid, which was to take place by inſtalments of 10 per cent. per annum, beginning in the year 1790.

The public are already capable of judging, if that intended liquidation could poſſibly have taken place, without the aſſiſtance of the national purſe; and they will preſently be enabled to form an opinion reſpecting the fairneſs of the exchange, and the juſtice of the Company's proceedings.

Mr. Dundas, indeed, openly avowed to the Houſe of Commons, that he conſidered the ſurplus revenue in India to be, in ſtrict juſtice, applicable to the payment of debts contracted there, inſtead of its ſerving towards the purchaſe of inveſtments; and this declaration naturally induced every thinking man to ſuppoſe, that the Indian creditors would be offered the alternative of either ſubſcribing to the abovementioned plan, or of receiving their money, in India, by partial payments, from ſuch ſurplus revenue.

Unfortunately, however, this was not the caſe, as Mr. Dundas's public diſplay of what, he conceived to be juſtice, did not develop itſelf in any ſhape throughout India; and the majority of the Company's creditors ſpurned at thoſe only terms that were offered to them.

A new, but ſtill exceptionable plan, has lately been ſent to India, and conſiſts in increaſing the exchange, which, it is to be hoped, will be extended to the ſubſcribers of the transferred 150 lacks.

If the alternative, however, of transferring at the increaſed exchange, or receiving payment in India, be not offered at the ſame time, or that the exchange is equal to what the Company grants for money brought into their treaſury, I ſhall ſtill conſider it as an act of bankruptcy, however willingly adopted by the creditors, and beneficial to the

the Company; becauſe it is, in fact, a compoſition of their debts, which an avowed ſtate of ſolvency and proſperity ought, at leaſt, to diſclaim.

To form ſome idea of the natural exchange between India and England, the following examination of it will probably not be unacceptable to ſome of my readers.

Every perſon, converſant in buſineſs, will readily underſtand, that a par exchange conſiſts in rating the ſpecific quantity of pure gold and ſilver, in the reſpective coins of the two countries ſo exchanging; and that the reaſon of its being ſometimes above, and ſometimes below par; or that one country gives more or leſs gold and ſilver than they are to receive in the coin of the other country, is owing to a balance on the general tranſactions between them, being payable, or receivable, in money.

In caſe of having this balance to pay, the charge of tranſporting the metals muſt be added; and in caſe of having it to receive, this charge muſt be deducted, as the debtor muſt ever be liable to it; and the effect will not be confined to the exact balance, but have more or leſs influence on all the tranſactions of the two countries.

A variation in the exchange may alſo take place, independent of the balance being at one time for, and at another time againſt, any particular country, from the two exchanging countries having different metals for the current coin of the ſtate, becauſe the price of ſilver and gold (relative one to the other) varies inceſſantly according to their comparative quantities imported and conſumed.

The fixed proportions of ſilver and of gold, enacted by every ſtate to be in their reſpective coins, differ materially in every country, and

are

are conſtantly in a ſtate of diſcord with the price eſtabliſhed from natural cauſes, which produces the effect of making the undervalued, or too low-rated metal, diſappear; and of leaving the over-valued one to be the current coin of the ſtate.

Another confuſion ſeems to ariſe from the fixed meaſure of exchange being in ſome caſes in the coin of the country, and in other caſes in foreign money; for inſtance, the pound ſterling is the fixed meaſure between London and Amſterdam, while the ſkelling Banco is the variable one from the two cauſes above-mentioned; and the ecu, or crown, of three livres, is the fixed meaſure between Paris and London, while the penny ſterling is the variable one. This produces, however, no kind of conſequence, but the inconſiſtency of ſaying the exchange is higher on Amſterdam on the number of ſkellings increaſing, when it is in fact lower, becauſe the ſame quantity of metal is ſtill given for a greater quantity in Amſterdam, which creates equally an advantage to the nation, as when the number of pence in the Paris exchange decreaſes, and ariſes either from a balance in favor of England, or a diminution in the price of ſilver relative to gold.

Upon enquiry at the Mint, it was found, that a current rupee, which is 16 per cent. leſs than a ſicca rupee, contained the value of about 22d. ſterling of ſtandard ſilver, reckoning the ounce at about 5s. $2\frac{3}{4}$d.

The par exchange therefore between India and England, for a current rupee, is about 22d. and it may be eaſily demonſtrated that India cannot owe a balance in money to Europe, by conſidering the immenſe annual importation of goods.

It is true that England can provide her inveſtments from a ſurplus revenue, and the value of goods ſent out for ſale; but other Eaſt-India

Company's have certainly not thoſe means, and therefore the charge of tranſporting the metals muſt to them be added.

There is alſo a difference of 18 months intereſt to be taken into conſideration on account of paying for the metals immediately, or being drawn upon 6 months later at 12 months date, which, joined to the above charge of freight and inſurance, will increaſe the exchange 14 per cent. or 3d. per rupee; that is to ſay, foreign Companys' could afford to give individuals, who wiſhed to tranſport their property from India to England, 25d. in London 12 months after date for each current rupee, inſtead of being at the trouble to ſend out bullion; and ſuch exchange may therefore be conſidered as natural and fair between Calcutta and London.

It is indeed the exchange at which the Company has often been drawn on 365 days after ſight, which ſufficiently juſtifies me in rating it at 2s. for bills at one year's date.

From all theſe conſiderations, it is evident, that the Board of Controul acted improperly to the higheſt degree in giving their ſanction to this unjuſt plan of transferring the debt from India to England at 20d, without any other alternative for their liquidation, and that whatever annual benefit might have been derived to the Company, or may be hereafter obtained, from its completion on principles of juſtice and policy, the ſame has undoubtedly been loſt to a great degree during the courſe of ſeveral years.

Before I conclude, by making my own obſervations on the real ſtate of the Company's debts and aſſets, I beg leave to call the attention of the public, to a comparative ſtatement of the Company's debts in Europe, on the 1ſt of March 1787, and as they will be on the 1ſt of March 1789, which was laid before the Houſe of Commons, for the purpoſe,

purpoſe of proving, that a diminution of above 2,500,000l. ſterling had taken place in the courſe of two years.

On making a comparative ſtatement of debts, at different periods, juſtice demands, that the ſame ſum ſhould appear as caſh on hand, at one time as at the other.

This principle has not been attended to on this occaſion; and as about 600,000l. ſterling ſtands at the Company's credit, in caſh, on the 1ſt of March 1787, per No. VIII. in the Appendix, and none appears exiſting on the 1ſt of March 1789, there is evidently an omiſſion of 600,000l. for that article.

My readers will recollect, that credit is taken in the year 1788, for about 850,000l. ſterling, as the produce of 1,200,000l. ſterling additional 3 per cent. annuities ſold, which the greateſt degree of ingenuity in man cannot liberate from the charge of being a *new* debt.

There muſt alſo have ariſen an unprovided debt in China, during two years, of at leaſt 500,000l. ſterling, to which muſt be further added

£. 350,000 due for private trade ſold in 1788.
250,000 leſs value of goods ſold in 1788.
100,000 more for intereſt on bills, or new bills drawn.
100,000 difference on dividends for 1788.

Making, in all errors, to the amount of £. 2,750,000*.

* £. 600,000 caſh on hand,
850,000 for new ſtock,
500,000 additional bills from China,
350,000 private trade,
250,000 leſs goods ſold,
100,000 intereſt on bills,
100,000 difference on dividends,

£. 2,750,000

I muſt,

I muſt, however, admit, that 500,000l. ſterling, for a debt due to Government, is ſtated as paid in 1788, and ought to have been added to the account of debts in 1787; but ſuch a ſum diminiſhes, in a very ſmall degree, the omiſſions on the other ſide, which ſerve to ſhew the neceſſity of not placing confidence in eſtimates of any kind, which are preſented by the Eaſt-India Company.

What remains now for me to ſtate on this intereſting ſubject, may probably appear, to many of my readers, of equal importance, and meriting an equal degree of confidence, as what has preceded, although it may not be entirely deduced from the evidence of the Eaſt-India Company, and can therefore only be conſidered as the opinion of an individual, on certain points, which cannot be aſcertained at this moment.

The comparative ſtatement mentions

		£. 9,122,156 6s.	ſterling, debts in India.
		11,743,291 0	ditto ditto in England.
		£.20,865,447 6	
Aſſets in India	£. 5,100,000		
Aſſets in England	11,887,927		
	£.16,987,927 0		
		£. 3,877,520 6s.	ſterling, balance againſt the Company, with the further loſs of 4,000,000l. ſtock to the Proprietors, valued at 6,500,000l.

Dreadful as this ſituation muſt appear to be, I know it will fall much ſhort of the real deficiency; becauſe I am confident, that when the actual account (not eſtimate) of receipts and expenditure in India, up to the 1ſt of May 1789, and the ſtate of exiſting debts and aſſets in each

each Preſidency, at the ſame period*, ſhall be laid before the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1790, either a ſenſible increaſe on the debts, or a greater conſumption of aſſets, than has hitherto been ſtated, will appear to have taken place.

To avoid, however, every imputation of exaggerating this difference, I ſhall let it ſtand againſt the profits, to be derived on the exchange, in transferring † the debt from India to England, and proceed to ſhew the nature and value of the 5,100,000l. aſſets in India, for which I have given the Company full credit, by ſtating Lord Cornwallis's opinion on the ſubject, per letter of November 16, 1786, which accompanied No. XIX. in the Appendix.

Paragraph 7. " Under the head of ſtores, you will perceive that " the value of them is rated at a ſum of current rupees 73,48,930 " (734,893l. ſterling). Stores are ever in a ſtate of conſumption and " expenditure; and if the quantity, on hand, at the different Preſi- " dencies were at any time ſold, it is probable, that the Company " would not realize one fifth of their ſtated amount. I do not, in fact, " place any reliance upon this fund, which I conſider as inapplicable " to the diſcharge of the Company's debts here."

Paragraph 8. " It is not eaſy to analyſe the ſucceeding article of " current rupees 3,48,55,331 (3,485,533l. 2s. ſterling). By comparing

* Until the Company ſhall think proper to order home an account, from each Preſidency, of debts and of aſſets on the 1ſt of May of every year, in order to make them conform exactly with the treaſure exiſting, and arrears due, which appear on the eſtimates of reſources and diſburſements from that day, it is not in their power (and of courſe not in mine) to be correct with regard to the component parts of the aſſets and debts in India, at any one ſtated period, independent of their current and annual revenue and expenditure.

† Lord Cornwallis has agreed to fix the exchange at 23d. which will leave a profit of above 4 per cent. on what may be transferred.

" it with the ſtatements of quick ſtock in the different Preſidencies,
" you will be enabled to form a conjecture, how far the component
" parts are convertible into ſpecie, and applicable to the payment of
" debts."

Paragraph 9. " Amongſt other articles under the general head of
" debts outſtanding, the recovery of which may be deemed doubtful,
" I reckon the loan to the Berar Government of current rupees
" 11,60,000 (116,000l.) the outſtanding balances due from the Nor-
" thern Circars*, and the debt of Ragonaut Row†."

It appears therefore by Lord Cornwallis's letter, that a conſiderable deduction in the value of 5,100,000l. ſterling, aſſets in India, muſt be made on account of the uncertain value of ſtores, and irrecoverable debts, both of which circumſtances were ſtated by Mr. Fox in 1783, and will ultimately reduce the value of thoſe aſſets above one million ſterling*.

With regard to their debts in Europe, I have omitted a claim of above 400,000l. ſterling, which Government ſtill has on the Company, independent of the 500,000l ſterling lately called for, and I have included alſo in their aſſets in England, the ſum of 422,011l. ſterling, which muſt now be deducted as a claim on the public, which is not acknowledged by government.

I muſt further take notice, that in drawing out the compariſon between the ſtate of the Company's affairs in 1783, and as it will be on the 1ſt of March 1789, I gave them credit for 354,909l. ſterling, re-

* The papers before the Houſe of Commons do not ſtate the amount of this debt.

† £. 398,879 ſterling.

* I might, without deviating from truth, ſtate ſuch deduction at one million and a half.

ceived

ceived leſs on the laſt 1,200,000l. 3 per cent. annuities, but in ſtating the Company's real ſituation per account D, the full ſum muſt be taken as a debt, becauſe they are credited *in toto* with 4,200,000l. ſterling due by government, which ſtands preciſely on the ſame footing as the 3 per cent. annuities to the ſame amount, and is in fact anſwerable to the holders of thoſe annuities.

The real deficiency then amounts to 6,054,440l*. 6s. ſterling, with the loſs of 6,500,000l. ſterling to the proprietors of 4,000,000l. ſtock, which makes it neceſſary to provide between twelve and thirteen millions ſterling in ſome extraordinary manner, if the affairs of the Company are liquidated to the ſatisfaction of all concerned.

I am aware, that it will be urged by the advocates for the Company's cauſe, that a conſiderable compenſation ought to be made to them for forts, and for acquiring the Duwannee, if the public take the territorial poſſeſſion on the expiration of the Company's charter; to which I anſwer, that if thoſe claims are admitted to be juſt after a due diſcuſſion of the ſubject, their amount will form but a ſmall part of the deficiency, which appears to exiſt on the moſt candid and favourable ſtatement of their affairs.

The public will at the ſame time, no doubt, take into conſideration, what equivalent they will annually get for a diſburſement of 3 or 4,000,000l. ſterling, on taking over the Company's forts and territories in India, and ſubjecting themſelves to further advances for ſtores,

* £. 3,877,520 6s. deficiency per comparative ſtate.
1,000,000 0 leſs effects in India.
400,000 0 due to Government.
422,011 0 claim not admitted.
354,909 0 full value of 1,200,000 3 per cents.
£. 6,054,440 6s.

ſalt,

ſalt, opium, and grain, as well as to the future expences, which a war with the natives may occaſionally give riſe to, independent of European diſputes.

They cannot avoid reflecting alſo on the precarious realization of thoſe Indian eſtimates, No. I. II. and III*. which give little encouragement to interfere, (excepting to prevent the loſs of thoſe poſſeſſions) and certainly afford no rational hope, that the nation could ever be exonerated in a *pecuniary* point of view, if it charged itſelf with the *entire* liquidation of the Company's affairs, for the purpoſe of averting the impending diſgrace of a notorious ſtate of bankruptcy, which has been long predicted, but never credited.

* The reſult of thoſe three eſtimates ſhew, that

Current rupees	70,66,635	will annually remain in India, from the ſurplus of revenue, towards making inveſtments to Europe and China; but for the year 1787—1788, the following ſums muſt be added:—
	14,59,280	for cuſtoms not then aboliſhed.
	12,00,000	leſs expence for four regiments not arrived in India.
	10,00,000	for bills and certificates.
	23,00,000	for ſale of import goods.
Current rupees	130,25,915	15,00,000 was appropriated for China inveſtments.
Deduct	105,00,000	90,00,000 ditto for European ditto.
Current rupees	25,25,915	net balance upon that year's tranſactions, independent of outſtanding balances that may have been recovered, which ought jointly to have operated towards diminiſhing the debts in India, or accumulating money in the Treaſury. The meaſure adopted by Sir Archibald Campbell, of ſtopping the payment of monies, received from the Nabob of Arcot, for his private creditors, indicate, that no ſuch balance did ariſe; and that theſe eſtimates of annual receipt and expence are poſitively fallacious, which would appear beyond the poſſibility of being contradicted, if the *real* caſh accounts of each Preſidency, for the expired year, ſhould be laid before the Houſe of Commons, at the ſame time that the eſtimated caſh accounts for the future year are preſented.

STATEMENT

A.

STATEMENT of the annual Revenue, and annual Expenditure of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, independent of their Trade, as appears by the Papers laid before the Houſe of Commons, and other public Documents.

Cr.

Article I.	The net revenue, after deducting all charges, excepting the following, as per No. I. in the Appendix —— —— — Current rupees		1,99,86,505
	Deduct		
	To be allowed in remiſſions of an annual tribute ſettled in 1781, curr. rupees,	2,16,720	
	The Government cuſtoms to be aboliſhed in future, and produced net	14,59,280	
	The Company's commercial charges in Bengal ——	10,42,000	
	In the above net revenue is included a former balance in the Benares revenue	1,11,000	
		——	28,29,000
	In Bengal current rupees,		1,71,57,505
	To this muſt be added,		
Article II.	The net revenue in Madraſs, after deducting all charges as per No. II. in the Appendix. Pagodas 95,256, at exchange 425 per 100 pagodas,		4,04,838
	Current rupees,		1,75,62,343
	And deducted,		
Article III.	The expences of the Preſidency of Bombay beyond the revenue, as per No. III. in the Appendix. Bombay rupees 24,74,644, exchange 116 per cent.		28,70,687
	Current rupees,		1,46,91,656
	The following deductions muſt alſo take place:		
Article IV.	For the increaſed cavalry, and four regiments ſent out Current rupees,	14,00,000	
V.	For the intereſt on the different debts in Bengal, Madras, &c. &c.	53,53,341	
VI.	For the annual expences of Fort Marlborough, St. Helena, &c.	8,71,680	
		——	0,76,25,021
	Current rupees		70,66,635
	At exchange, 2s. per rupee, is net exceſs throughout India Sterling		£.706,663 10

Dr.

From this exceſs muſt be deducted the following annual incumbrances in Europe:

Article I.	Dividend of 8 per cent. on 4,000,000l. ſtock ——	£. 320,000	
II.	Intereſt at 3 per cent. on 4,200,000l. annuities paid by government		
III.	Intereſt at 4 per cent. on 2,000,000l. bonds iſſued by the Company -	80,000	
IV.	Intereſt at 4 per cent. on 300,000l. Exchequer bills, borrowed from the Bank	12,000	
V.	Intereſt at 5 per cent. on 150 lack, transferred at 20d. is 1,250,000l.	62,500	
VI.	Intereſt at 4 per cent. on 1,200,000l. bonds to be further iſſued -	48,000	
VII.	Intereſt at 4 per cent. on 1,500,000l. to be further borrowed -	60,000	
VIII.	Stores ſent out annually to the different Preſidencies, and conſumed there without being accounted for in the caſh accounts -	100,000	
		——	682,500 0
	Net annual revenue ariſing to the Company independent of trade Sterling		£. 24,163 10

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY's Debts and Effects in India, in the Years 1783 and 1789, and of their Debts and Effects in Europe in the same Years.

Debts in India in 1783.

In Bengal	£. 2,367,116 0	
At Madras	821,164 0	
At Bombay	1,790,112 0	
Sterling	£. 4,978,392 0	

Debts in Europe in 1783.

To 3 per cent. annnities	£. 2,992,440	
To 4 per cent. bonds	1,996,700	
To cuſtoms due	1,641,254	
To Government	100,000	
To Exchequer bills	302,587	
To accepted bills, &c.	2,489,098	
To ſundries	458,481	
To intereſt dividend, &c.	350,540	
To old bonds called in	11,592	
	10,342,692 0	
	£.15,321,084 0	
Debts increaſed	5,544,363 6s.	
	£.20,865,447 6s.	

Debts in India in 1789.

Current rupees	7,62,21,563	
Transferred to England	1,50,00,000	
Current rupees	9,12,21,563 at exchange 2s. per rupee	£.9,122,156 6s.

Debts in Europe in 1789.

To 3 per cent. annuities		£.4,200,000
To 4 per cent. bonds	£.1,996,600	2,201,600
——new ditto	205,000	
To cuſtoms due		427,000
To Exchequer bills		306,000
To accepted bills, &c.		1,945,000
To ſundries		642,400
To intereſt, dividends, &c.		176,200
		£.9,898,200

Errors.

To private trade	£.350,000	
To provide caſh on hand	600,000	
To debt in China, or additional bills	800,000	
To leſs goods ſold in 1788	250,000	
To due for more Indian bills	100,000	
To difference on dividends, &c.	100,000	
	2,200,000	
	£.12,098,200	
Deduct leſs received on 1,200,000l. 3 per cents	354,909	
	11,743,291 0	
	£.20,865,447 6s.	

Effects in India in 1783.

In Bengal	£. 4,206,053 0
At Madras	2,899,242 0
At Bencoolen	189,036 0
At Bombay	823,027 0
St. Helena	27,618 0
In China	132,596 0
	£. 8,277,572 0

Effects in Europe in 1783.

Due by Government	£.4,200,000	
Claims on ditto	422,011	
Caſh on hand	609,954	
Goods ſold and on hand net	3,053,258	
Merchandize and ſtores ſent to India, and not included in quick ſtock	1,219,092	
Value of the Company's freehold	253,616	
Silver	1,090	
Advanced on account of freight	172,334	
Value of ſhips and veſſels	12,300	
Prime coſt of four cargoes	703,824	
Ditto of ſundries ſent from Bengal to different Preſidencies, and not included in their quick ſtock	364,514	
	11,011,993 0	
Sterling	£.19,289,565 0	

Effects in India in 1789.

Lord Cornwallis ſtates them in the year 1786, at current rupees	5,81,24,567	
Deduct, as realiſed ſince that period	71,24,567	
Current rupees	5,10,00,000	
Making at exchange 2s. per rupee		£.5,100,000

Effects in Europe in 1789.

Due by Government	£.4,200,000	
Claims on ditto	422,011	
Caſh on hand debited for	600,000	
Goods ſold and on hand net	5,200,000	
Merchandize and ſtores ſent to India, and not included in quick ſtock there	1,200,000	
Value of the Company's freehold	253,616	
Value of ſhips and veſſels	12,300	
	11,877,927	
Sterling	£.16,987,927	
Effects decreaſed	2,301,638	
	£.19,289,565	

C.

GENERAL DIFFERENCE between the Accounts of Debts and Assets in India and England in the Years 1783 and 1789.

1783.		1789.	
£. 8,277,572	Assets in India.	£. 9,122,156 6s.	sterling, Debts in India.
11,011,993	Ditto in England.	11,743,291 0	Ditto in England.
£. 19,289,565		£. 20,865,447 6s.	
£. 4,978,392	Debts in India.	£. 5,100,000	Assets in India.
10,342,692	Ditto in England.	11,887,927	Ditto in England.
£. 15,321,084		£. 16,987,927 0	
£. 3,968,481	Balance in favour of the East India Company towards payment of 3,200,000l. East India stock.	£. 3,877,520 6s.	Balance against the Company, with the loss of 4,000,000l. stock, valued at 6,500,000l. sterling.

In 1783,	£. 3,968,481 0	in favour of the Company.
In 1789,	3,877,520 6s.	Deficiency.
	1,200,000 0	for 800,000l. additional stock.
	£. 9,046,001 6s.	General difference.

D.

REAL STATE OF THE COMPANY's AFFAIRS.

£. 3,877,520 6s.	Deficiency as per comparative statement.
1,000,000	less value of assets in India.
422,011	less value of assets in England.
400,000	additional claims of Government.
354,909	more to be added for the last 1,200,000l. 3 per cent. annuities.
£. 6,054,440 6s.	Real Deficiency, with the loss of 4,000,000l. stock to the proprietors, valued at 6,500,000l. sterling, making together the sum of 12,554,440l. 6s. sterling, which is wanted towards liquidating the Company's affairs to the satisfaction of all concerned.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of the East India Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and from Benares

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by the East India Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of the East India Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and from Benares and Owde; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage, Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Owde Subſidy, Land Revenues, Cuſtoms, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices; together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1782-3.	1783-4.	1784-5.	Eſtimate 1787-8.
Mint Duties	39,214	11,861	32,507	13,730
Poſt Office Collections	1,27,258	1,47,600	1,49,126	1,04,400
Benares Revenue	37,75,081	43,57,888	44,64,535	(a) 45,51,000
Army Subſidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expences of the Company's Troops employed in his Dominions	53,67,483	58,22,715	57,27,600	52,59,648
Land Revenues, Collection thereof, including former Years Balances	2,98,97,240	3,00,58,092	3,03,63,936	2,94,81,833
Cuſtoms	19,89,634	19,85,595	16,32,346	16,91,280
Sale of Salt, Amount received	79,80,414	Eſt. 82,76,308	90,48,441	74,58,424
Ditto of Opium do.	17,18,085	Eſt. 18,58,000	17,33,479	20,88,589
Total Revenues----C. Rs.	5,08,94,409	5,25,18,059	5,31,51,970	5,06,48,906
Deduct Charges	4,17,41,855	4,30,48,595	4,31,25,191	3,06,62,401
Nett Revenues--C. Rs.	91,52,554	94,69,464	1,00,26,779	1,99,86,505
At 2s. 3d. per C. R. £. ſterl.	1,029,662	1,065,314	1,128,012	2,248,682

(a) In the Eſtimate for 1787-8, Credit is taken for the Annual Tribute agreed for, being C. Rs. 44,40,000; and for Balances of former Years C. Rs. 1,11,000, making the Total inſerted. But ſome Remiſſions have been Annually claimed and allowed from the Tribute agreed for in 1781, which in September 1786, to the Amount of C. Rs. 2,16,720, were allowed to ſtand as a permanent Deduction from the Revenue. The Eſtimate is therefore over-rated in this Amount.

N. B. As the Government Cuſtoms have been ordered to be aboliſhed, this Article of Revenue will ceaſe in future Years. The Nett Amount is eſtimated for 1787-8 at C. Rs. 14,59,280.

East India Houſe,
16th May, 1788.

Errors Excepted.

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by the East India Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares and Owde; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of Civil, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices; together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1782-3.	1783-4.	1784-5.	Eſtimate 1787-8.
Civil.				
Mint Charges	58,538	37,138	36,856	41,600
Poſt Office ditto	1,61,507	1,55,767	1,64,069	1,70,520
Charges of the Reſidency of Benares	1,65,085	1,61,690	2,27,997	2,50,944
Ditto of the Reſident's, &c. Offices at Lucknow	78,618	1,14,742	76,045	1,43,981
Do. of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	4,70,603	11,09,018	7,42,752	6,09,857
Other Charges in the Civil Eſtaſtabliſhment	22,86,152	36,59,054	42,64,344	24,62,079
Total Civil Charges---C. Rs.	32,20,503	52,37,409	55,12,063	36,78,981
Military.				
Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops	1,63,93,583	1,50,43,244	1,40,28,694	89,95,064
Ditto on the Vizier's Account	53,67,483	58,22,715	57,27,600	52,59,648
Total Military Charges---C. Rs.	2,17,61,066	2,08,65,959	1,97,56,294	(b) 1,42,54,712
Marine	7,47,094	8,68,175	9,13,053	5,36,900
Buildings and Fortifications	9,90,044	6,56,561	8,90,026	2,69,760
Revenue Charges, including Stipends, Jaghires and Commiſſion	1,02,62,803	1,11,65,900	1,15,12,517	(c) 73,43,325
Cuſtoms, Charges of Collections	6,18,309	5,98,696	6,02,594	2,32,000
Salt Advances and Charges	28,58,996	24,35,895	27,90,968	33,10,793
Opium ditto and ditto	12,83,040	12,20,000	11,47,676	10,35,930
Total Charges---C. Rs.	4,17,41,855	4,30,48,595	4,31,25,191	3,06,62,401

(b) The Total Military Charges by the Abſtract Eſtimate of 1787-8, now before the Houſe, are ſtated at C. Rupees 1,46,52,344; this includes the Expence of Buildings and Works, here ſeparated, and the Commiſſion on the Revenues to Field Officers, added above to the Revenue Charges, to make them conform to the other Years.

(c) The Charges of the Revenue Department appear, by the Eſtimate of 1787-8, to be reduced 10 Lacs of C. Rs. below the Sum limited for this Head of Expence by the Court's Orders of April 1785. The Jaghire to Lord Clive ceaſed from May 1784.

The Commercial Charges are not included above, being ſtated in the ſeparate Account, No. 8 (a), to the Amount of C. Rs. 10,42,000.

N. B. It muſt be obſerved, that the Military Charges will be increaſed by the Addition made to the Cavalry in September laſt, and by the King's Regiment to be ſtationed in Bengal.

A*

No. 2.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Sea or Land Customs, Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore, Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for Three Years, according to the latest Accounts; together with the latest Estimates of the same.

	1783-4.	1784-5.	1785-6.	Per Estimate 1787-8.
Coinage Duties - - -	6,046	5,171	4,790	3,600
Sea Customs - - - - -	40,282	52,690	49,020	77,864
Land Customs - - - -	8,672	12,452	21,216	21,000
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	6,98,529	6,08,923	5,49,000	(a) 7,30,000
Ditto from the Rajah of Tanjore	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Land Revenues - - - -	15,62,348	13,53,980	13,27,085	(b) 20,40,577
Farms and Licences - - -	75,392	85,619	69,199	not specified.
Total Revenues——Pagodas	27,91,269	25,18,835	24,20,310	32,73,041
			Deduct Charges	31,77,785
			Pagodas	95,256
			£. Sterling	38,102

(a) The Annual Subsidy from the Nabob by the late Treaty was settled at 9 Lacs of Pagodas, of which he is to pay Pagodas 6,80,000, and the Remainder (Pag. 2,20,000) is to be received from the Rajah of Tanjore; of the latter, the stated Kists agreed on will yield, between 1st May 1787 and 30th April 1788, according to the Madras Estimate for that Period, only Pagodas 50,000, making, with the Sum to be received from the Nabob, Pagodas 7,30,000, the Total here inserted; but in future Years the whole Subsidy will be brought to Account.

(b) The Average Collections of Circars, from 1783 to 1786, were under 12 Lacs of Pagodas per Annum; the Receipts for 1786-7 were about 13 Lacs; they are estimated for 1787-8 at above 15 Lacs, including Part of the outstanding Balances.

The outstanding Balances of the Circars, on the 13th of April 1786, were Pagodas 9,60,334, after writing off what Sums appeared irrecoverable. On the 31st of July 1787 they had been reduced Pagodas 1,02,000.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and the Northern Circars, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1783,4.	1784-5.	1785-6.	Per Estimate 1787-8.
Civil Charges - - - -	2,63,223	2,37,280	2,26,364	2,39,970
Military Charges on Account of the Company, including the King's Troops - - -	31,13,411	19,64,835	17,42,019	(d) 26,51,070
Ditto ditto of the Nabob -	6,98,529	6,08,923	5,49,000	
Buildings and Fortifications -	28,648	50,584	1,18,091	47,500
Charges on the Revenues and Customs - - - -	1,51,787	1,63,155	1,03,272	2,39,245
Total Charges——Pagodas	(c) 42,55,598	30,24,777	27,38,746	31,77,785
Deduct Revenues	27,91,269	25,18,835	24,24,310	
Nett Charges——Pagodas	14,64,329	5,05,942	3,18,436	
at 8s. per Pag.——£. Sterl.	585,731	202,377	127,374	

(c) In the Account presented to the House last Year, the Charges of Madras for 1783-4 were stated at Pagodas 31,58,982, and it was observed, in a Memorandum at the Foot of the Account, that for want of Materials, these Charges could not then be made up complete.——By the Books since received it appears, that they amount to near Pagodas 11,00,000 more than were then stated; and it is probable, that when the Books of the subsequent Years 1784 to 1786 arrive, the Charges will exceed the Amount here inserted for those Years.

(d) It must be observed, that the Military Charges will be increased in future Years, by the additional King's Regiment to be stationed at Madras.

Errors excepted.

East India House,
16th May 1788.

W. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 3.

B O M B A Y.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, and Farms or Licences, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1782-3.	1783-4	1784-5.	per Estimate 1787-8.
Land Revenues - - Rupees	29,12,632	5,57,999	4,30,777	5,44,900
Customs - - - -	6,97,240	7,96,247	6,39,372	6,31,701
Farms and Licences - -	1,69,176	1,26,096	1,63,157	not specified.
Total Revenues, Rups.	37,79,048	14,80,342	12,33,306	11,76,601

East India House,
16th May 1788.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by the East India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1782-3.	1783-4.	1784-5.	per Estimate 1787-8.
Civil Charges - - -	10,39,008	7,16,696	6,24,583	7,32,088
Marine Charges - - -	9,69,872	6,23,779	6,04,142	4,76,005
Military Charges, including King's Troops - - - -	48,81,280	67,30,744	31,54,752	(a) 21,19,147
Buildings and Fortifications - -	1,92,008	1,95,340	1,70,399	2,13,056
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs - - -	2,78,360	1,78,251	91,899	1,10,949
Rupees -	73,60,528	84,44,810	46,45,775	36,51,245
Deduct, Revenues -	37,79,048	14,80,342	12,33,306	11,76,601
Nett Charges, Rupees -	35,81,480	69,63,468	34,12,469	24,74,644
at 2s. 6d. per Rupee, £. Stg. -	447,685	870,433	426,558	309,330

(a) It must be observed, that the Military Charges will be increased in future Years, by the Two King's Regiments to be stationed at Bombay.

Errors excepted.

W. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 4.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS of the East India Company, at their respective Presidencies and Settlements Abroad, according to the latest Advices; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

	Principal.	Interest due to this Period	
BENGAL, 31st October, 1787, per Quick Stock; received per Busbridge.			
	Cur. Rupees	Cur. Rupees	
Bond Debts, viz.---Amount on which Interest has ceased	45,118	3,866	
Amount at 8 per Cent.	1,89,50,838	10,21,327	
	1,89,05,838	10,25,193	
Total	—	1,99,76,031	
Deduct Bonds deposited by the late Governor General, which are to be carried to the Company's Account and cancelled — Prin. 77,500 Int. 13,000		90,500	
		1,98,85,531	
Certificates issued to this Date, bearing an Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum, in which are included 8 1/4 Lacs issued by the Board of Trade	1,63,24,460		
Computed Interest thereon, being the Amount outstanding, and issued since 16 August 1786, which is not inserted on the Quick Stock	9,60,240		
		1,72,84,700	
Orders on the Treasury not demanded	—	1,20,963	
Deposites	—	3,73,139	
Due on Account the promised Donation to the Army by Sujah Dowlah, and on Bond to Mr. Frazer, which have been received from the Vizier	—	10,58,634	
Bills granted on Benares not discharged	—	2,40,870	
Arrears, Civil	2,55,968		
Military, including C. Rs. 3,08,641 on Account of Off-reckonings, and the Arrears to the King's Troops in Bengal	15,99,150		
Marine	6,479		
Revenue, of which C. Rs. 2,68,000 issuable in Certificates	4,55,433		
Commercial	93,457		
		24,10,487	
Total Debts Bengal, C. Rs.	—	—	4,13,74,324
MADRAS, 31st July 1787, per Quick Stock; per Ravensworth.			
Bonded Debt, at 8 per Cent. Pagodas	20,83,451	1,15,000	
Deposites - 8 per Cent.	12,000	363	
Ditto - 6 per Cent.	33,895	880	
	21,29,346	1,16,243	
Total Bonded Debts with Interest	—	22,45,589	
Due on Account Deposites of Dutch Captors	—	1,45,700	
— — — of Accountant General	—	4,630	
— — — of Mayor's Court, &c. &c.	—		
Arrears, Civil	90,036		
Military	1,43,032		
Marine	69,829		
		3,02,897	
Due for Ground taken and to be taken at Hog Hill, St. Thomé, &c. by the Quick Stock, Pag. 1,61,000; but by the Letter in the Military Department of received from Madras, there is stated to be due on this Account, about	—	2,12,000	
Due to the private Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, for their Share of Payments made by him	—	86,157	
Total Madras Pagodas	—	29,96,973	
Pagodas estimated, in the last Account received from Bengal, at 425 C. Rs. per 100 Pag.	—	—	1,27,37,135

BOMBAY, 30 April. 1787, per Quick Stock; per Ravenſworth.

		Principal.	Intereſt.	Cur.Rupees
	Brought over -			1,27,37,135
Bond Debt with Intereſt - - - - - -	Rupees	—	1,62,03,898	
Due on Account Depoſites - - - - - - - -		—	2,31,919	
Due to the King of Travencore - - - - - - -		---	3,75,919	
Arrears, Civil - - - - - - - - -		4,21,971		
Military - - - - - - - - -		7,88,183		
Marine - - - - - - - - -		2,76,849		
			14,87,002	
	Total Bombay Rupees	—	1,82,98,739	
	Batta 16 per Cent.	—	29,27,798	
	Cur.Rupees			2,12,26,537

BENCOOLEN, 1ſt January, 1787, per Quick Stock; per Kent.

Paper Currency outſtanding - - - - - -	Dollars	—	2,56,460	
Bonds ditto - - - - - - - - -		—	62,717	
Depoſites - - - - - - - - -		—	6,439	
Due to the Reſidents at the Out Factories - - - - - -		—	27,811	
	Total Bencoolen Dollars	—	3,53,427	
	at 2½ C. Rs. per Dollar	—	Cur.Rupees	8,83,567
	Total Debts in India	—	Cur.Rupees	7,62,21,563

The Amount of the Bond Debts that has been ſubſcribed on the Terms of the Court's Letter of 15th September 1785, being about 150 Lacks of Current Rupees, is not included above.

Annual Intereſt on the Bond Debts.

B E N G A L.				
On Bond Debt, Principal — Cur. Rs. 1,88,73,338 —	at 8 per Cent.	Cur.Rupees	15,09,867	
Certificates — — 1,63,24,460 }	Ditto	—	13,27,396	
Ditto, iſſuable for Revenue Arrears —— 2,68,000 } —				
				28,37,263
M A D R A S.		Pagodas.		
On Bond Debt, Principal - - Pagodas 20,83,431 -	at 8 per Cent.		1,66,674	
On Depoſites bearing Intereſt - - - 33,895 -	at 6 -		2,034	
On - - - - - - - - 12,000 -	at 8 -		960	
			1,69,668	
	at 425 C. Rs. per 100 Pagodas		C. Rs.	7,21,089
B O M B A Y.				
On Bond Debt - - - Rup. 1,62,03,900 - -	at 9⅛ per C. Rs.		14,78,616	
	at C. Rs. 116 per Cent.		C. Rs.	17,15,194
B E N C O O L E N.				
On Bond Debt and Paper Currency - Dollars 3,19,177 -	at 10 per Cent.		Doll. 31,918	
	at 2½ C. Rs. per Dollar		C. Rs.	79,795
	Total Annual Intereſt -		C. Rs.	53,53,341

East India Houſe,
16th May, 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. WRIGHT, Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 5.

An ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Residency of Fort Marlborough and its Dependencies, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1783-4.	1785-5.	1785-6.	Estimated.
Civil Charges - Spanish Dollars - -	139,328	148,092	155,712	
Marine Charges - - - - -	14,308	11,511	13,845	
Military Charges - - - - -	85,188	78,861	85,862	
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	39,552	15,771	36,567	
Total Charges - S. Drs. -	278,376	254,235	291,986	
Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences -	10,672	10,672	9,000	
Net Charges - S. Drs. -	267,704	243,563	282,986	
at 5s. per Dollar - £. Stg. -	66,926	60,891	70,746	27,650

N. B. The Court's Orders, March 1785, directed the Charges of the Residency of Fort Marlbro' to be reduced to the Sum of £. 27,650; but no Advice is received of their being carried into Effect.

East India House,
16th May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 6.

An ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Island of St. Helena, and the Factory of Canton, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices.

St. HELENA.	1784-5.	1785-6.	1786-7.
Civil Charges - - - - £. Stg.	10,409	9,782	6,571
Military Charges - - - - -	14,136	13,753	18,521
Fortifications - - - - - -	518	726	792
Total Charges -	25,063	24,261	25,884
Revenues, arising from Rents, Fines, Customs, &c. -	1,294	866	966
Nett Charges £. Stg.	23,769	23,395	24,918

CANTON.	1784-5.	1785-6.	1786-7.
Factory Charges - - - Tales	84,734	108,076	147,432
at 6s. 8d per Tale - - £. Stg.	28,243	36,025	49,144

N. B. The Factory Charges at Canton are always added to the Goods Invoiced to Europe.

East India House,
16th May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 7.

ABSTRACT of the Eſtimate of the probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the Bengal Government, from 30th April 1787 to 1ſt May 1788.

TO BALANCE.			**DEBTOR.**	
Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1787.				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
Civil			9,65,656 2 7	
Military			3,47,911 10 10	
Marine			13,299 10 2	
				13,26,86 7 7
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
In the Hands of the Chiefs and Collectors, and in the Khalſah Treaſury,	S. Rs.	40,55,347 11 10 1		
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	6,48,855 10 3 1		
			47,04,203 5 8	
Benares Treaſury	Benares S. Rs.	36,578 13 6		
	Batta, 11 per Cent.	4,023 10 9		
			40,602 8 3	
				47,44,805 13 11
				60,71,673 5 6
TO RESOURCES.				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL.				
Mint Duties	13,730 — —			
Poſt Office Collections	1,04,400 — —			
		1,18,130 — —		
MILITARY.				
Army Subſidy		52,59,648 6 9		
			53,77,778 6 9	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
Land Revenues.				
Settlement or Demand for the preſent Year	2,67,86,857 6 9 1			
Expected Collections, Account Revenues of former do.	13,90,852 5 6 3			
	2,81,77,709 11 16			
Government Cuſtoms	17,00,000 — —			
	S. Rs. 2,98,77,709 11 16			
	Batta, 16 per Cent. 47,80,433 8 18 2			
		3,46,58,143 4 9		
Benares Revenue	Benares S. Rs. 40,00,000 — —			
	Batta, 11 per Cent. 4,40,000 — —			
		44,40,000 — —		
			3,90,98,143 4 9	
				4,44,75,921 11 6
TO EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL.				
For Bills to be granted the Puiſne Judges of the Court of Judicature	2,49,260 — —			
For Certificates to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's freighted Ships	5,00,000 — —			
For Bonds to be granted in lieu of Certificates for Military Arrears from the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and for the Paper Currency of Fort Marlborough	9,35,000 — —			

No. 7, *continued.* DEBTOR.

For Bills to be granted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in Obedience to their General Letter of 22d December 1786 - -			58,000 — —				
For Bills to be granted on do. in lieu of Bombay Certificates exchanged for Bengal Bonds, per Advertisement in the Calcutta Gazette of 28th June 1787 — — —			9,59,062 6 6				
GENERAL BANK.							
To be received in full of the Loan of 20 Lac —			4,00,000 — —				
From the Nabob Vizier.							
Expected to be received on Account of his Debt	10,68,340 8 10						
Do. — do. — for the Stipend of the Nabob Saudit Ally, and the Rohilla Stipends —	2,61,578 — —						
Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	13,29,918 8 10						
Batta, 11 per Cent.	1,46,291 — 8						
			14,76,209 9 6				
BOARD OF TRADE.							
To be received from them on Account of Bank Post Bills issued to their Contractors —	3,32,889 2 8						
Expected Receipts from the Sale of Imports	7,11,000 — —						
			10,43,889 2 8				
MARINE.				56,21,421 2 8			
Expected Receipts from the Sale of Naval Stores — — —				20,343 — —			
					56,41,764 2 8		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
Land Revenues.							
For Fees formerly received by Officers of this Department —			60,000 — —				
From the Sale of Opium — —			18,00,510 3 —				
Do. — Salt — —			64,29,674 10 —				
From the Department of Customs.							
Fees formerly received by Officers of this Department —			58,000 — —				
		S. Rs.	83,48,184 13 —				
		Batta, 16 per Cent.	13,35,709 9 2				
				96,83,894 6 1			
BENARES REVENUE.							
Expected to be received from the Rajah, in Part of the Balance due from him for the Fussullee Year 1191 — —		Ben. S. Rs.	1,00,000 — —				
		Batta, 11 per Cent.	11.000 — —				
				1,11,000 — —			
					97,94,894 6 1		
						1,54,36,658 8 9	
To Excess of expected Disbursements —			—	—	—		5,69,12,580 4 3
							1,36,16,525 2 2
					Current Rupees —		7,96,00,778 11 11

CREDITOR.

BY BALANCE.

Amount due to the following Departments, on 30th April 1787.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil			24,295 8 —	
Military			7,625 15 11	
				31,921 7 11
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.	S. Rs.	2,525 13 —		
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	404 2 —		
				2,929 — 9
				34,850 8 8

BY DISBURSEMENTS.

CHARGES IN ARREARS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.				
Intereſt due on the Bonded Debt		1,03,396 7 4		
Due from the Civil Paymaſter's Office		60,000 — —		
Ditto - Ditto Poſt Maſter General's Department		8,700 — —		
Arrears ordered to be diſcharged from the Lucknow Treaſury		3,29,480 3 —		
			5,01,576 10 4	
MILITARY.				
Paymaſters to the Army			13,57,419 — —	
				18,58,995 10 4

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Arrears due to the Officers, &c. of this Department	S. Rs.	2,95,099 15 18 1		
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	47,215 15 19 2		
			3,42,315 15 11	
				22,01,311 10 3

CHARGES OF 1787-8.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.				
Intereſt demandable on the Bonded Debt, eſtimated at		16,60,000 — —		
Ditto on the Certificate, eſtimated at		10,60,000 — —		
Sundry Charges		28,18,180 2 8		
Supreme Court of Judicature		6,09,857 9 —		
			61,48,037 11 8	
MILITARY.				
Paymaſters to the Army		1,45,56,344 — —		
Prince of Wales's Iſland		96,000 — —		
			1,46,52,344 — —	
MARINE.				
Amount of the Charges of this Department			5,36,900 — —	
				2,13,37,281 11 8

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Charges of collecting the Land Revenues		35,03,883 8 3		
Government Cuſtoms		2,00,000 — —		
Fouſdary and Dewanny Adawluts, and Police		6,26,672 4 12		
Stipend of the Nabob, and Penſions		19,93,000 — —		
	S. Rs.	63,23,555 12 15		
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	10,11,768 14 16 3		
			73,35,324 11 7	

BENARES REVENUE.

Allowances of this Residency, payable in Cash, Benares S. Rs.		1,81,076	4 —				
payable at the Presidency, in Certificates -		45,000	— —				
		2,26,076	4 —				
Batta, 11 per Cent.		24,868	6 2				
				2,50,944	10 2		
						75,86,269	5 9
							2,89,23,551 1 5
							3,11,24,862 11 8

BY EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS, IN ARREARS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.

Amount of the General Register of Certificates, and other Demands, Bonds excepted, due to Individuals, in Circulation on 30th April 1787			— —	1,69,24,654	10 11		
Deposits due from the General Treasury - -		3,42,486	13 10				
Ditto on Account of the Suitors of the late Mayor's Court		1,16,918	3 2				
Amount of Certificates, &c. ordered for Payment, but not applied for - - - - - - - -		3,42,400	12 3				
Ditto - of Bills drawn on the Benares Treasury, not yet discharged - - - - - - - -		8,06,415	— —				
Ditto — of Post Bills issued by the General Bank to the Contractors for the Investment - - - -		10,67,401	1 3				
				26,75,622	— 6		
						1,96,00,276	11 5
MARINE.							
Deposites of the Marine Pay Office - - - - - - - -						6,478	13 —
							1,96,06,755 8 5

DISBURSEMENTS OF 1787-8.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.

Supplies to the other Presidencies.							
Fort St. George - - - -		45,00,000	— —				
Bombay - - - - - -		35,00,000	— —				
Fort Marlbro' - - -		3,500,000	— —				
St. Helena - - - - -		20,000	— —				
Canton - - - - - -		15,00,000	— —				
Prince of Wales's Island, exclusive of Military Charges - - -		2,50,000	— —				
				1,01,20,000	— —		
Certificates to be granted for the Remainder of the Loan, from the Bank, per Contra - - - - - -				4,00,000	— —		

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Account of the Investment to be exported in 87-8.	37,94,589	3 2					
Do. Do. to be exported in 1788-9, established agreeable to the Advances made to the Contractors for the In-							

vestment of the

tractors for the Inveſtment of the Year 87-8, in the Year 1786-7 -	32,05,410	12	10				
				70,00,000	—	—	
An Account of their Eſtabliſhed and Contingent Charges - -				10,42,000	—	—	
Do. of Arrears due in the Commercial Department, on 30th April 1787 -				67,150	1	5	
							81,091,50 1 5
Reſident at Lucknow - - - - -							68,351 9 3
Do. at Benares - - - - -							2,10,926 5 10
GENERAL TREASURY.							
Expected to be repaid the Attornies of Mr. Fraſer, on account of the Vizier's Bond - - -				1,48,184	11	6	
Principal of Bonds ſubſcribed to the Remittance to be cancelled -				9,33,087	6	8	
							10,81,272 2 2
							1,99,89,700 2 8
MILITARY.							
Rohilla Donation - - - -							7,08,380 — —
King's Subſiſtence to 73d Regiment - -							1,09,128 — —
Lord Clive's Donation - - - -							3,000 — —
							8,20,508 — —
							2,08,10,208 2 8
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
Allowed for Balance of Revenue - - -				28,22,335	2	5 2	
Saltpetre Advances - - - -				47,817	13	10	
Advances and Charges on Account of Opium -				7,49,509	4	15	
Do. do. of Salt - - - -				28,54,132	5	14	
Government Cuſtoms and Drawbacks - -				3,00,000	—	—	
			S. Rs.	67,73,794	10	1 2	
			Batta, at 16 per Cent.	10,83,807	2	5 2	
							78,57,601 12 6
RESIDENT AT BENARES.							
Opium Advances - - -			Ben. S. Rs.	1,50,000	—	—	
			Batta, 11 per Cent.	16,500	—	—	
							1,66,500 — —
							80,24,101 12 6
							2,88,34,309 15 2
							4,84,41,065 7 7
							7,95,65,928 3 3
						Current Rupees	7,96,00,778 11 11

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
28th Aug. 1787.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) W. LARKINS, Acc. Gen.

East India Houſe,
16th May 1788.

A true Copy.

W. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 8.

An ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of CASH which remained in the Treaſury of the Eaſt India Company on the 1ſt Day of March 1787, and of their Receipts and Payments in England, from the 1ſt Day of March 1787, to the 1ſt Day of March 1788; together with an Eſtimate of the Receipts and Payments, from the 1ſt Day of March 1788, to the 1ſt Day of March 1790; diſtinguiſhing each Year.

Caſh in the Treaſury on the 1ſt March 1787 (Morning) including Bonds that may be iſſued, and excluſive of Duty on Tea	£. 596,287	Paid for Cuſtoms	£. 593,702
Received for Company's Goods ſold	4,840,957	Freight and Demorage	819,843
Private Trade Do.	450,414	Goods and Stores exported	635,223
Charges and Profit on private Trade	64,013	Bills of Exchange from China	600,276
Cuſtoms on — Do.	228,318	Ditto — from India	758,719
of Government, for Intereſt, &c.	126,000	Bullion exported	682,716
for New Stock, Diſcount deducted	9,747	Purchaſe of Teas on the Continent	126,920
Alms Houſes at Poplar	6,282	Charges of Merchandize	414,530
Bonds iſſued	200	Proprietors of private Trade	459,486
		Alms Houſes at Poplar	4,052
		Intereſt on Annuities	84,619
		Ditto on Bonds	87,150
		Dividends on Stock	336,924
		Bonds paid off	400
		laſt Payment to Government	100,000
			£. 5,704,585
		Balance of Caſh on the 1ſt March 1788	517,633
	£. 6,222,218		£. 6,222,218

ESTIMATE of Caſh, from the 1ſt March 1788, to the 1ſt March 1789.

Caſh in the Treaſury on the 1ſt March 1788, (Morning) including Bonds that may be iſſued, and excluſive of Duty on Tea	£. 517,633	Buyers of Tea returned	£. 6,120
to be received for Goods	5,350,750	Warrants paſſed the Court	30,000
Ditto — of Government for Intereſt	127,687	Bonds drawn to be paid off	10,010
Ditto — Ditto — for Cuſtoms on Tea returned by the Buyers	21,621	Cuſtoms	567,600
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	40,000	Freight and Demorage	996,000
for Sale of £. 1,207,559.15. Annuities, agreeable to the 26th Geo. III. Cap. 62	845,291	Goods and Stores to be exported	763,000
		Bills of Exchange { India £. 1,794,085 / China 515,391 }	2,309,476
		Bullion	650,000
		Proprietors of private Trade	355,600
		Tea purchaſed in Europe	50,000
		Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion and Intereſt on Loans	380,000
		Dividends on Stock, &c.	490,000
	£. 6,902,982	Government on Account of a Demand made for the Expences of his Majeſty's Troops ſerving in India, and on Account of Victualling His Majeſty's Fleet in India	500,000
Balance deficient	204,824		
	£. 7,107,806		£. 7,107,806

ESTIMATE of Caſh, from the 1ſt of March 1789, to 1ſt March 1790.

To be received for Goods ſold before the 1ſt March 1789	700,000	Balance deficient on 1ſt March 1789	£. 204,824
Ditto - Ditto - between 1ſt March 1789, and 1ſt March 1790	4,350,000	Cuſtoms	700,000
Ditto - of Government for Intereſt	127,687	Freight and Demorage	700,000
Charges and Profit on private Trade	50,000	Goods and Stores to be exported	770,000
		Bills of Exchange { India £. 1,407,000 / China 544,000 }	1,951,000
		Bullion	620,000
	£. 5,227,687	Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion	380,000
Balance deficient	888,137	Dividends on Stock, &c.	490,000
	£. 6,115,824	Exchequer Bills	300,000
			£. 6,115,824

No. 8, *continued.*

Memorandum.

The Letter from the Board of Trade at Bengal, received the 29th Inſtant by the Buſbridge, ſtates, that very conſiderable Damage has happened to the Mulberry Trees and Silk Worms, alſo to Houſes, Looms, &c. belonging to various Manufacturers; in conſequence of which the Imports from Bengal may probably fall ſhort of the Supply of Goods eſtimated to be ſold in the Years above mentioned.

In the above Account a Sum of £.1,270,000, only, is ſtated for Bullion to be exported to China; but as a further Sum of between three and four hundred thouſand Pounds would be required to enable the Company to liquidate the Debt there, and to obtain the Teas which it may be neceſſary for them to purchaſe on the cheapeſt Terms, the Balance of the Account would be increaſed by that Amount againſt the Company.

East India Houſe,
the 15th May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accomptant.

No. 9.

An ACCOUNT of the Sales of Goods from the East Indies, between the 1ſt Day of March 1787 and the 1ſt Day of March 1788, and the Amount of Cuſtoms, Freight, and Charges of Merchandize, paid or to be paid thereout; together with an Eſtimate of the expected Sales of East India Goods, from the 1ſt Day of March 1788 to the 1ſt Day of March 1790; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and the Amount of Cuſtoms, Freight, and Charges of Merchandize, to be paid thereout in each Year.

Amount of Goods ſold between the 1ſt March 1787, and the 1ſt March 1788.		£.2,055,886
Cuſtoms paid and to be paid thereout	£. 504,768	
Freight - Ditto	306,653	
Charges of Merchandize Ditto	123,353	
		934,774
		£.1,121,112
Eſtimate of expected Sales, between 1ſt March 1788, and the 1ſt March 1789.		£.2,345,090
Cuſtoms to be paid thereout	£. 578,715	
Freight - Ditto	258,006	
Charges of Merchandize Ditto	140,705	
		977,426
		£.1,367,664
Eſtimate of the expected Sales, between the 1ſt March 1789, and the 1ſt March 1790.		£.2,450,000
Cuſtoms to be paid thereout	£. 645,015	
Freight - Ditto	249,575	
Charges of Merchandize Ditto	147,000	
		1,041,590
		£.1,408,410

East India Houſe,
the 15th May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. RICHARDSON,
Accomptant.

No. 10.

An ACCOUNT of the Sales of the Goods from China, between the 1st Day of March 1787 and the 1st Day of March 1788, and the Amount of Customs, Freight, and Charges of Merchandize, paid or to be paid thereout; together with an ESTIMATE of the expected Sales of China Goods, from the 1st Day of March 1788 to the 1st Day of March 1790; distinguishing each Year, and the Amount of Customs, Freight, and Charges of Merchandize, to be paid thereout in each Year.

Amount of China Goods sold between 1st March 1787 and the 1st March 1788.		£. 2,818,728
Customs paid and to be paid thereout	£. 71,429	
Freight — ditto	442,249	
Charges of Merchandize	169,123	
		682,801
		2,135,927
Estimate of the expected Sales between 1st March 1788 and 1st March 1789.		2,626,540
Customs to be paid thereout	£. 50,730	
Freight — ditto	487,462	
Charges of Merchandize	157,592	
		695,784
		1,930,756
Estimate of the expected Sales between 1st March 1789 and 1st March 1790.		2,604,000
Customs to be paid thereout	£. 51,520	
Freight — ditto	453,448	
Charges of Merchandize	156,240	
		661,208
		1,942,792

East India House,
15th May 1788.

Errors Excepted.

WM. RICHARDSON, Accomptant.

No. 11.

AMOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company in Great Britain, as the same stood upon the 1st Day of March 1788.

To Bonds standing out, bearing Interest	£. 1,994,050	
Additional Bonds in the Treasury that may be issued	2,550	
		£. 1,996,600
To ditto — not bearing Interest		10,017
To Customs rated on Goods imported, and unrated on Goods sold, including Custom on Teas	448,709	
Deduct what due on Account of Teas returned	21,618	
		427,091
To Freight and Demorage		386,700
To Bills of Exchange, &c. presented, accepted, or advised from China	466,586	
from India	2,993,655	
from do. on Account of the India Debts, with Interest thereon	1,148,859	
		4,609,100
To Goods and Stores exported		387,604
To Warrant passed the Court unpaid		30,000
To Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold		23,926
To Money borrowed of the Bank of England, for which the Exchequer Bills are deposited		300,000
To Interest thereon Six Months, due the 12th March 1788, at 4 per Cent. per Annum		6,000
To sundry Articles in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)		15,328
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold		6,120
To Proprietors of private Trade		355,600
To Alms Houses at Poplar		15,516
To Interest on Annuities		58,205
To ditto on Bonds		50,679
To Dividends on Stock		67,266
		£. 8,745,752

N. B. The Sum due by Government to the Company is	£. 4,200,000	
And the Sum due by the Company to their Annuitants	2,992,440	
To which Amount the Company is authorized to extend their Annuity Debt, pursuant to an Act of the 26th George the Third		£. 1,207,560

East India House,
15th May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accomptant.

No. 12.

An ACCOUNT of the Coſt, as per Invoice in China, of the Cargoes laden on the Eaſt India Company's Account in the Seaſon, 1786-7.

Total Coſts—Tales, 49,95,281, at 7*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{67}{100}$ per Tale, £. 1,894,238.

East India Houſe,
the 22d May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. RICHARDSON, Accomptant.

No. 13.

ACCOUNT of the Eaſt India Company's Exports to China in the under-mentioned Seaſons, viz.

Seaſons.	Goods and Stores. £.	s.	d.	Bullions. £.	s.	d.	Totals. £.	s.	d.
1765	73,842	6	0	294,526	2	8	368,368	8	8
1766	54,718	5	8	946	5	4	55,664	11	0
1767	136,383	16	6	-			136,383	16	6
1768	154,467	0	0	162,137	10	0	316,604	10	0
1769	179,245	13	6	233,045	12	8	412,291	6	2
1770	152,797	18	2	293,210	0	0	446,007	18	2
1771	147,082	6	1	199,615	6	8	346,697	12	9
1772	132,552	17	0	——			132,552	17	0
1773	80,050	15	8	——			80,050	15	8
1774	92,810	10	6	——			92,810	10	0
1775	99,113	10	6	——			99,113	10	6
1776	107,552	13	9	88,832	1	5	196,384	15	2
1777	126,232	4	7	——			126,232	4	7
1778	92,743	16	11	——			92,743	16	11
1779	104,846	12	6	——			104,846	12	6
1780	107,482	11	6	——			107,482	11	6
1781	141,734	9	7	——			141,734	9	7
1782	106,125	18	4	——			106,125	18	4
	2,089,783	6	3	1,272,312	18	9	3,362,096	5	0
Average for one Year	116,099	1	6	70,684	1	0	186,783	2	6

N. B. The Stores for the Uſe of the Factory amount to about £. 2197 per Annum.

Errors excepted.

SAM. NICOLL, Accomptant.

No. 14.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the ſeveral Preſidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the laſt Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices; together with the lateſt ESTIMATE of the ſame.

	1782-3.	1783-4.	1784-5.	Per Eſtim. 1-87-8.
Sales of Import Goods.	C. Rs.	C. Rs.	C. Rs.	C. Rs.
Bengal -	11,04,637	10,78,494	16,97,693	7,11,000
Madras -	8,25,078	11,11,821	8,98,675	8,07,500
Bombay -	2,14,530	26,18,924	5,96,060	7,56,320
	21,44,245	48,09,239	31,92,428	22,74,820
Average of 3 Years.	C. Rs. 33,81,970			

Certificates.	1784-5	1785-6.	1786-7.	Per Eſtim. 1787-8.
	C. Rs.	C. Rs.	C. Rs.	C. Rs.
Bengal -	4,09,32	3,48,335	5,72,892	5,00,000
Madras -	—	31,900	—	1,49,000
Bombay -	3,48,825	64,443	43,821	none ſtated.
	7,58,757	4,44,678	6,16,713	6,49,000
Average of 3 Years	C. Rs. 6,06,716			

The Sales of Import Stores cannot be aſcertained.

N. B. Pagodas converted into C. Rs. at 425 per 100.—Bombay Rupees at 116 C. Rs. per 100.

East India Houſe,
16th May 1788.

Errors excepted.

W. WRIGHT, Auditor of Indian Accounts.

No. 15.

An ACCOUNT of the Invoice of the Cargo of the Ship Queen, and of every other Ship arrived in England from any Part of India, ſince the 23d of January laſt.

From CHINA, at 7s. 3d. per Tale.

	Tea.	China Ware.	Raw Silk.	Nankeen.	Sago.	Total.
Queen,	£. 31,168	£. 1,531	£. 15,718	£. —	£. —	£. 48,417
Dutton,	46,206	1,331	—	288	—	47,825
Royal Henry,	47,399	1,508	—	288	35	49,230
Northumberland,	42,431	908	—	320	—	43,659
	167,204	5,278	15,710	896	35	189,131

From BENGAL, at 2s. 3d. per Rupee.

	Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.	Saltpetre.	Drugs.	Total.
Neerbudda,	£. —	£. —	£. 732	£. —	£. 732
Rodney,	126,664	51,587	5,698	2,410	186,359
Worceſter,	60,672	93,179	5,009	15,033	173,893
	187,336	144,766	11,439	17,443	360,984

East India Houſe,
the 8th June, 1784.

Errors excepted.

SAM. NICOLL,
Accomptant.

No. 16.

An ESTIMATE of the Sales of the Ship Queen, with the Freight, Charges of Merchandize, Cuſtoms, and other Charges thereon; alſo the eſtimated Nett Produce (excluſive of all Charges) of the Cargo of each other Ship arrived ſince the 23d of January laſt.

To prime Coſt,	£. 48,417	By Sale of Tea,	£. 132,106
To Cuſtoms,	39,645	Ditto Raw Silk,	20,722
To Freight and Demorage,	44,000	Ditto China Ware,	3,500
To Charges of Merchandize, 5 per Cent.	7,816		156,328
	139,878	Diſcount, 6½ per Cent.	10,161
Profit,	6,289		146,167
	146,167		

The eſtimated Nett Produce (excluſive of all Charges) of the Cargo of each other Ship arrived ſince the 23d of January laſt is as follows:

From CHINA.

Ship Dutton eſtimated by the Queen as above	£. 47,825
Royal Henry ditto	49,230
Northumberland ditto	43,659

N. B. The Profit on the Queen being ſo very inconſiderable, not any is eſtimated on the above three Ships, as it is impoſſible to depend upon the Truth of ſuch Eſtimates within ſo ſmall a Sum; the Nett Produce is therefore ſtated at the Prime Coſt of the Cargoes.

From BENGAL.

Ship Rodney eſtimated from the four Bengal Ships laſt ſold	£. 179,837
Worceſter - Do.	167,807
Neerbudda - Do.	707

N. B. It appears by an Eſtimate of the four Ships, by which the above Nett Produce of Cargoes is ſtated, that a Loſs accrued of about 3½ per Cent. upon the Prime Coſt of the ſame, at which Rate a Deduction is made from the Amount of the above three Cargoes.

East India Houſe,
the 10th June 1784.

Errors excepted.

SAM. NICOLL,
Accomptant.

No. 17.

ABSTRACT of the Eſtimate of the Company's Debts and Credits, ſigned by Samuel Nicoll, Accomptant, and John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts, preſented to the Houſe of Commons, in November 1783.

DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
To what owing from the Company to the Annuitants	£. 2,992,440	By what is due from Government	£. 4,200,000
To Bonds bearing Intereſt	1,996,700	By other Debts due from ditto	422,011
To ditto not bearing Intereſt	11,592	By Caſh and Bonds	609,954
To Cuſtoms on Goods ſold and unſold	1,641,254	By Goods ſold not paid for	553,258
To the Exchequer for the laſt Payment to Government	100,000	By the Value of Goods in England unſold	2,500,000
To ditto for a Loan of Exchequer Bills and Intereſt	302,587	By floating Stock from England	1,219,091
To Bills of Exchange, &c. unpaid	2,489,098	By Silver in the Treaſury	1,090
To ſundry Debts on Account of Trade	458,481	By what paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	172,334
To Intereſt on Annuities, Bonds, and Stock	149,901	By the Value of Ships and Veſſels not ſtationed abroad	12,300
To Half a Year's Dividend on Stock due at Chriſtmas next	128,000	By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes	253,616
To Intereſt on Military and contingent Funds more than applied	72,639	By the Nett Balance of Quick Stocks at the ſeveral Settlements, after deducting all Debts owing by the Company in India and China	4,367,519
	£. 10,342,692		
Balance in favour of the Company	3,968,481		
	£. 14,311,173		£. 14,311,173

No. 18.

An ACCOUNT of the Debts of the Eaſt India Company in England, excluſive of Indian Debt, as they ſtood on the 1ſt of March 1787, and on the 1ſt of March 1788, and as they will ſtand on the 1ſt of March 1789, according to ſuch Eſtimates as can now be made thereof.

	1ſt of March 1787.	1ſt of March 1788.	1ſt of March 1789.
	£.	£.	£.
To Bonds ſtanding out bearing Intereſt	1,996,400	1,996,600	1,996,600
To ditto not bearing Intereſt	10,417	10,417	
To Cuſtoms	393,769	427,091	427,000
To Freight and Demorage	311,100	386,700	200,000
To Bills of Exchange from China	529,167	456,586	502,000
To ditto from India	3,585,997	2,993,655	1,443,000
To Goods and Stores exported	268,191	387,604	387,600
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid	26,300	30,000	
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on Goods ſold	19,873	23,926	24,000
To Money borrowed of the Bank	300,000	300,000	300,000
To Intereſt thereon	6,000	6,000	6,000
To ſundry Articles in the Department of Shipping (excluſive of Exports)	62,202	15,328	15,300
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers	6,142	6,120	
To ditto for Teas purchaſed on the Continent	106,200		
To Proprietors of Private Trade	354,200	355,600	
To Alms Houſes at Poplar	12,780	15,516	15,500
To Intereſt on Annuities	57,068	58,205	58,200
To ditto on Bonds	56,311	50,639	50,700
To Dividends on Stock	79,709	67,266	67,300
To the Public per Agreement	100,000		
If all the Payments ſhall be made as eſtimated in an Account now before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, a Loan of about			205,000
	£. 8,281,826	7,596,893	5,698,200

N. B. The Debt due from Government to the Company is £. 4,200,000
The Debt due from the Company to the Annuitants when the Annuitants ſhall be raiſed, will be £. 4,200,000

Errors excepted.

East India Houſe,
21ſt May 1788.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Accomptant.

No. 19.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Three Statements of Quick Stock, exhibiting the State of the Honourable Company's Affairs, in their Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay; as they stood at Bengal on the 31st July 1786, at Madras on the 31st January 1786, and at Bombay on the 30th April 1786.

	Fort William.	Fort St. George.		Bombay.		Total of the Three Presidencies.
	Bengal C. Rs.	Star Pagodas.	Bengal C. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Bengal C. Rs.	Bengal C. Rs.
Cash	30,98,835 13 8	6,02,372 19 24	25,60,083 2 8	70,745 2 28	82,064 13 6	57,40,983 13 10
Bills receivable	—	1,457 3 60	6,575 4 8	—	—	6,575 4 8
Stores	42,30,717 11 7	4,08,460 30 21	17,35,958 10 —	11,91,598 1 89	13,82,254 4 —	73,48,930 9 7
Debts outstanding	1,57,03,658 15 5	29,98,985 34 42	1,27,45,690 4 —	55,22,398 1 48	64,05,982 2 6	3,48,55,331 5 11
Salt, Opium, Grain, &c.	44,46,186 12 9	—	—	—	—	44,46,186 12 9
Export Goods	27,16,681 12 1	65,501 12 53	2,78,380 10 —	5,73,748 1 82	6,65,548 3 —	36,60,610 9 1
Import Goods	6,06,604 8 9	2,74,198 18 15	11,65,343 10 —	2,53,449 1 49	2,94,001 4 —	20,65,949 6 9
Total of Assets	3,08,02,685 10 3	43,51,066 10 55	1,84,92,031 9 4	76,11,940 — 96	88,29,850 11 —	5,81,24,567 14 7
Debts payable in England	20,949 5 4	—	—	—	—	20,949 5 4
Bonded Debts payable in India	3,33,86,581 9 3	22,63,220 31 42	96,18,688 11 8	2,36,56,142 2 83	2,74,41,125 9 3	7,04,46,395 14 2
Deposits, Arrears, &c.	55,82,691 13 11	18,82,382 3 35	80,00,123 14 4	43,75,308 1 17	50,75,357 9 3	1,86,58,173 5 6
Total of Debts	3,89,90,222 12 6	41,45,602 34 77	1,76,18,812 10 —	2,80,31,451 — —	3,25,16,483 2 6	8,91,25,518 9 —
Excess of Debts	81,87,537 2 3	—	—	—	2,36,86,632 7 6	3,18,74,169 9 9
Excess of Assets	—	2,05,463 11 58	8,73,218 15 4	—	—	8,73,218 15 4
Excess of Debts due by the Company	—	—	—	—	—	3,10,00,950 10 5

N. B. Exchange — Star Pagodas 100 — for 425 Bengal C. Rs.
Bombay Rs. 100 — — 116 Ditto.

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
the 7th Oct. 1786.

Errors excepted.

W. LARKINS,
Acc. General.

the 7th Oct. 1788.

Acc. General.

No. 20.

ABSTRACT of the Eſtimate of the probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the Madras Government, from the 30th April 1787, to the 1ſt May 1788.

TO BALANCE.			**DEBTOR.**	
Amount remaining in the following Departments and Offices on 30th April 1787.				
CIVIL.				
Preſidency		3,04,624 18 32		
Cuddalore		8,495 8 33		
Nagore		311 8 70		
Maſulipatam		1,53,054 1 10		
Vizagapatam		19,385 14 72		
Ganjam		14,560 32 38		
Madepolam		60 11 72		
Ingeram		191 16 73		
			5,00,683 5 —	
MILITARY.				
Preſidency		22,704 31 27		
Tanjore		2,687 35 48		
Maſulipatam		8,238 21 38		
Vizagapatam		10,647 33 73		
Ganjam		4,213 6 11		
			48,492 20 37	
REVENUE.				
In the Treaſuries at the Preſidency and Subordinates			75,474 1 57	
				6,24,649 27 14
TO RESOURCES.				
MILITARY.				
Army Subſidy of His Royal Highneſs the Nabob	6,80,000 — —			
Do. — — of the Rajah of Tanjore	3,00,000 — —			
		9,80,000 — —		
REVENUE.				
Land Revenues of the Current Year	20,62,044 26 7			
Do. Account Balances of the laſt and former Years	1,12,763 4 72			
Cuſtoms	1,02,464 28 12			
		22,77,272 23 11		
			32,57,272 23 11	
TO EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
CIVIL.				
His Highneſs the Nabob, on Account of his public and private Creditors	11,95,394 — —			
Expected Receipts from the Sale of Imports from Europe, and Grain, &c. in Store	3,86,592 — —			
Expected Receipts from the Preſidency of Fort William, for Bills to be drawn on that Preſidency for the Subſiſtence of His Majeſty's Troops, to the Commencement of the Treaty with the Nabob of the Carnatic and Rajah of Tanjore, excluſive of thoſe to be granted for Military Arrears	1,90,027 — —			
				26,54,761 — —

CREDITOR.

Ditto - Ditto for Batta to the Subalterns and Privates who were Priſoners in the Myſore Country -	97,000 — —					
From the Sale of Rice to be received from thence in the Courſe of the Year - - - -	1,12,500 — —					
		4,05,527 — —				
Expected to be received on Account of the Privileges of the Commanders and Officers of the Europe Ships - - -		35,000 — —				
			20,22,513 — —			
MILITARY.						
Expected to be received from the Rajah of Tanjore on Account of his Arrears -			2,35,823 40 8			
				22,58,336 40 8		
					55,15,609 27 19	2,34,41,340 6 5
Pagodas and Current Rupees - -					61,40,259 18 33	2,60,96,101 6 5

CHARGES IN ARREARS.

CREDITOR.

CIVIL.				
Due to the Civil Servants - - - - - - -	23,910 — —			
Ditto from the Civil Store Keeper's Office - - - - - -	3,152 — —			
Superintendant of the Nabob's Diſburſements - - - - -	891 27 1			
		27,953 27 1		
MILITARY.				
Contractor, for Repairs - - - - - - -	45,000 — —			
Military Store Keeper - - - - - - -	27,088 2 8			
Gratuity to the Field Officers ſince January 1786 - - - -	24,000 — —			
		96,088 2 8		
			1,24,041 29 9	5,27,177 3 2
CHARGES OF 1787-8.				
CIVIL.				
Intereſt on the Bonded Debt - - - - - -	1,61,607 22 60			
on Depoſits - - - - - - -	2,993 24 50			
Civil Charges at the Preſidency - - - - - -	1,85,305 — —			
Ditto - at Cuddalore - - - - - - -	5,577 — —			
Ditto - at Nagore - - - - - - -	5,000 — —			
Ditto - in the Circars - - - - - -	52,589 — —			
		4,13,072 11 30		
MILITARY.				
Paymaſters to the Garriſons and Cantonments in the Carnatic - - -	13,74,847 — —			
Charges of the Nabob's Garriſons - - - - - -	1,60,000 — —			
Extra Expence on Recruits - - - - - -	48,000 — —			
Cantonments at Valanjabaad - - - - - -	24,000 — —			
Military Store Keeper's Diſburſements - - - - -	96,000 — —			
Civil - Ditto - Ditto, on Account of the Military - - -	16,000 — —			
Agent Victualler's Diſburſements - - - - -	52,919 — —			
Committee of Works - - - - - - -	15,000 — —			
Garriſon Store Keeper - - - - - - -	4,000 — —			
Gratuity to Field Officers - - - - - -	21,000 — —			
Extraordinaries - - - - - - -	1,06,000 — —			
Cuddalore - - - - - - - -	12,196 — —			
Nagore - - - - - - - -	14,896 — —			
Circars - - - - - - - -	3,49,559 — —			
		22,94,417 — —		

| | | |

No. 21.

ABSTRACT of the Estimate of the probable Resources and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 30th April 1786 to 1st May, 1787.

TO BALANCE.		**DEBTOR.**		
The Amount remaining in the following Departments and Offices, on the 30th April 1786.				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
Civil		26,43,694 15 4		
Military		4,56,472 15 1		
Marine		4,478 2 2		
			31,04,646 — 7	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
	S. Rs.	32,87,966 4 18		
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	5,26,074 9 15		
			38,14,040 14 8	
				— — 69,18,686 15 3
TO RESOURCES.				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL.				
Mint Duties	15,783 — —			
Post Office Collections	1,00,000 — —			
Benares Revenue	44,40,000 — —			
For the Allowances to Civil Servants at Lucknow, to be paid by the Nabob	69,086 6 5			
		46,24,869 6 5		
MILITARY.				
By Subsidy, and Allowances to the Military Servants, to be paid by the Nabob Vizier		45,77,973 — —		
			92,02,842 6 5	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
Land Revenues of the present Year, as estimated by the Accountant General thereof	2,73,79,420 14 18 3			
Ditto of former Years	10,00,000 — — —			
		2,83,79,420 14 18 3		
Government Customs		17,00,000 — — —		
	S. Rs.	3,00,79,420 14 18 3		
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	48,12,707 5 11 2		
			3,48,92,128 4 6	
			4,40,94,970 10 11	

				3,48,92,128 4 6	
					4,40,94,970 10 11

No. 21, *continued.*

TO EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.

Draught on Europe.				
For Certificates to the Commanders, &c. of the Europe Ships - - - -		5,28,000 — —		
For Bills to be granted for the Salaries of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature -		2,49,260 — —		
For Bills to be granted for Certificates to King's Officers, on Account of Millitary Arrears at Bombay		1,34,639 12 3		
FROM THE NABOB VIZIER,				
Expected to be received on Account of his Debt - - -	10,00,000 — —			
For the Stipends of the Nabob Mirza Saudit Ally, and of the Rohillas, and for Intereſt on the Sums obtained of the Bankers -	6,63,625 10 9			
O. S. R.	16,63,625 10 9			
Batta, 11 per Cent.	1,82,998 13 2			
		18,46,624 7 11		
BOARD OF TRADE.				
Expected Receipts for Import Sales - -		7,58,113 8 —		
			35,16,637 12 2	
MARINE.				
Sales of Naval Stores			3,384 15 —	
				35,20,022 11 2

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUES.

For Fees formerly divided between the Officers of this Department -			1,15,000 — —	
From the Sale of Opium - - - - -			12,73,706 14 6 2	
From the Sale of Salt - - - - -			59,00,000 — —	
From the Department of Cuſtoms - - - -				
Fees formerly received by the Collectors - - -			60,000 — —	
	S. R.		73,48,706 14 6 2	
	Batta, 16 per Cent.		11,75,793 1 13 1	
			85,24,500 — —	
				1,20,44,522 11 2
				5,61,39,493 6 1

BY BALANCE. CREDITOR.

The Amount due to sundry Officers of the following Departments, on 30th April 1786.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil			26,234	3	10
Military			45,447	12	6
Marine			227	14	—
Revenue Department	Sicca Rupees	13,771	6	6	3
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	2,203	16	15	2
				71,909	14	4
CHARGES.						
				15,974	13	1
						87,884 11 5

IN ARREARS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.					
Interest due on the Bonded Debt		86,378	13	—	
Sundry Arrears Civil Paymaster's Office	1,44,500 — —				
Salary to the Puisne Judges, for which Bills of Exchange on the Honourable the Court of Directors are to be granted	45,320 — —				
	1,89,820 — —				
Sundry Arrears Post Master General's Department	6,960 — —				
		2,83,158	13	—	
MILITARY.					
Paymasters to the Army	20,34,654 — —				
		23,17,812	13	—	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.					
Arrears due to the Officers, &c. of this Department — Sicca Rs.	17,62,565	10	14	3	
Batta, 16 per Cent.	2,82,010	8	2	1	
		20,44,576	2	10	
CHARGES OF 1786-7.				43,62,388	15	10

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.					
Interest demandable on the Bonded Debt	12,83,142	6	4		
Sundry Charges, estimated at	27,02,147	7	6		
Civil Buildings	6,480 — —				
Supreme Court of Judicature, including Law Charges	6,73,706 — —				
		46,65,475	13	10	
MILITARY.					
Paymasters to the Army	1,49,62,263 — —				
King's Troops	3,72,000 — —				
Military Servants at Lucknow, to be paid from the Lucknow Treasury	49,173 — —				
	1,53,83,436 — —				

Military Servants at Lucknow, to be paid from the Lucknow Treasury - - 49,173 — —

1,53,83,436 — —

No. 21, *continued.*

CREDITOR.

MARINE.

Presidency - - -	5,35,945 — —				
Chittagong - - - -	34,392 — —				
		5,70,337 — —			
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			2,06,19,248	13	10
Charges of collecting the Land Revenues - - -		39,82,688 9 17 -			
— of — Government Customs - -		2,00,000 — — -			
— Fousdarry and Dewanny Adawlets, and Police -		9,54,115 11 — -			
Stipends, &c. payable by the Resident at the Durbar - -		20,30,613 6 10 -			
S. Rs.		71,67,417 11 7 -			
Batta, 16 per Cent.		11,46,786 13 6 2			
			83,14,204	8	8
				2,89,33,453	6 6
BY EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS IN ARREARS.					3,32,95,842 6 4

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.

Amount of the Certificates, and other Demands (Bonds excepted) due to Individuals, in Circulation, on 30th April 1786, issued by the Governor General and Council - - - - - -			1,20,76,902	9	3
Deposits due from the General Treasury - - -		1,92,276 9 5			
Ditto - on Account of the Suitors in the late Mayor's Court at Calcutta		1,16,918 3 2			
* Due on sundry Orders thereon - - - - -		1,51,267 11 8			
			4,60,462	8	3
Amount of Bills granted on the Accountant at Lucknow, for Remittance to Bombay -			63,690	15	2
Ditto — Ditto on the Resident at Benares, for a Remittance to Ditto - -			2,42,182	5	6
				1,28,43,238	6 2

DISBURSEMENT OF 1786-7.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL.

Supplies to the other Presidency.

Fort St. George -	40,00,000 — —	
Bombay - -	40,00,000 — —	
Fort Marlbro' - -	2,50,000 — —	
Canton - -	15,00,000 — —	
St. Helena - -	15,000 — —	
		97,65,000 — —

BOARD OF TRADE.

On Account of the Investment to be exported in 1786-7. -	80,04,750 — —	
Allowance made for Excesses	3,95,250 — —	
		84,00,000 — —
On Account of their established and contingent Charges in 1786-7		13,08,013 8 —

No. 21, *continued.*

CREDITOR.

On Account of the Arrears due in their Department, prior to 30th April 86. -	2,60,126	3	5					
				99,68,139	11	5		
							1,97,33,139	11 5
Remiſſions to the Rajah of Benares, and Stipend of Nabob Mirza Saudit Ally - -				3,70,069	5	7		
Stipends to the Rohillahs - -				68,351	9	3		
							4,38,420	14 10

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Allowed for Balances of Revenues that may remain uncollected -							20,00,000	— — -
Saltpetre Advances - - -							48,348	9 9 -
Opium Advances and Charges - - -							7,06,189	10 9 2
Salt - Ditto and Ditto - - - -							18,00,000	— — -
Government Cuſtoms, Drawbacks - - - -							3,00,000	— — -
						Sicca Rs.	48,54,538	3 18 2
						Batta, 16 per Cent.	7,76,726	1 18 -
							56,31,264	5 10
							2,58,02,825	— 1
							3,86,46,063	6 3
							7,19,41,905	12 7
						Current Rupees -	7,20,29,790	8 —

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 12th Auguſt 1786.

Errors excepted.

W. LARKINS,
Accomptant General.

No. 22.

ABSTRACT of the Eſtimate of the probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the Madras Government, from 30th April 1786, to 1ſt May 1787.

DEBTOR.

To Balance remaining in the following Departments and Offices, on 30th April 1786.	Pag.	F.	C.	Pag.	F.	C.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.						
CIVIL.						
Madras - - - - - - - -				3,46,173	22	46
Cuddalore Factory - - - - - - -				3,552	21	46
Nagore Factory - - - - - - -				2,778	18	35
Maſulipatam Factory - - - - -				22,702	25	61
Vizagapatam Factory - - - - -				8,223	34	53

Cuddalore Factory			3,552 21 46		
Nagore Factory			2,778 18 35		
Masulipatam Factory			22,702 25 61		
Vizagapatam Factory			8,223 34 53		

No. 22, *continued.*

	Pag. F. C.	Pag. F. C.	Pag. F. C.	Pag. F. C.
Ganjam Factory	46,917 6 33			
Ingeram Factory	2,761 31 57			
		4,33,110 17 11		
MILITARY.				
Madras	16,134 33 60			
Masulipatam	3,588 34 27			
Vizagapatam	9,738 2 16			
Gangam	2,875 10 36			
		32,337 8 59		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			4,65,447 25 70	
Jaghire Treasury			15,611 30 11	
TO RESOURCES.				4,81,059 20 1
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL.				
Balance to be received from the Nabob on Account of the Arrangement		3,93,607 19 47		
MILITARY.				
Army Subsidy from the Nabob	4,00,000 — —			
Ditto from the Rajah of Tanjore	4,00,000 — —			
Ditto from Ditto - Arrears	2,00,000 — —			
		10,00,000 — —		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			13,93,607 19 47	
Mint Duties	6,428 25 29			
Sea Customs	37,692 34 32			
Land Customs	15,140 32 49			
		59,262 20 30		
Company's Jaghire and Southern Districts		3,85,130 28 6		
Northern Circars		14,28,480 7 12		
			18,72,873 19 48	
TO EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				32,66,481 3 15
For Sales of Imports, Goods, and Civil Stores.				
Madras			1,95,192 18 49	
Masulipatam Factory			2,621 23 39	
Vizagapatam Factory			1,049 17 7	
Ganjam Factory			800 — —	
Ingeram Factory			20,000 — —	
Ditto of Military Stores at Ganjam and Madras			1,180 — —	
				2,20,843 23 15
			Pagodas -	39,68,384 10 31

No. 22, *continued.*

BY CHARGES.	Pag.	F.	C.	CREDITOR. Pag.	F.	C.			
CIVIL.									
Intereſt on the Bond Debt and Depoſits	—			1,73,581	23	3			
Madras — Arrears	74,995	23	26						
Do. Account Salary, Civil Payment, &c.	2,02,209	15	74						
				2,77,205	3	20			
Cuddalore Factory	—			6,970	41	22			
Nagore Factory	—			8,322	12	44			
Maſulipatam	42,998	33	76						
Vizagapatam	15,308	5	46						
Gangam Factory	8,446	24	—						
Ingeram	5,446	—	—						
				72,199	27	42			
							5,38,279	35	51
MILITARY.									
Madras	14,66,847	—	58						
Cuddalore	12,000	—	—						
Nagore	9,897	29	29						
				14,88,744	30	7			
Maſulipatam	2,22,090	14	29						
Vizagapatam	69,578	2	58						
Gangam	58,800	—	—						
				3,50,468	17	7			
				18,39,213	11	14			
Amount expected to be required for the new Cantonments at Wawlawjawbaad	30,000	—	—						
Army Extraordinaries	1,00,000	—	—						
				1,30,000	—	—			
							19,69,213	11	14
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.									
Madras	9,276	21	60						
Cuddalore	2,651	3	51						
Nagore and Nagapatam	13,623	12	61						
				25,551	2	12			
Maſulipatam	50,479	11	64						
Vizagapatam	11,770	30	32						
Ganjam	11,428	20	44						
Committee of Circuit	27,000	—	—						
				1,00,678	26	60			
Commiſſion Fund of 5 P$^{o}_{o}$ on the neat Collections allowed to the principal Revenue Servants, by Order of the Board of 17th June 1786				85,827	—	—			
							2,12,056	28	72
									27,19,550 3 57
BY EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS IN ARREARS.									
CIVIL.									
Amount due to the Nabob's private Creditors out of the 5 Lacks received in January laſt	82,368	27	61						
Remainder to be paid, on Account of ditto, 30th April 1786	2,45,557	5	69						
				3,27,925	33	50			
Arrears due to the Merchants at Cuddalore on Money borrowed	—			6,165	27	63			
Bills drawn on Nagore, which muſt be paid	—			9,000	—	—			
Ditto on Vizagapatam Factory, ditto	—			18,912	31	61			
							3,62,000	21	14

CREDITOR.

MILITARY.

Amount, which it is expected will be appropriated for providing Magazines of Grain for the Out Garrisons	—	—	1,28,300 — —	
BY DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1786.				4,90,304 21 14
Supplies to other Presidencies.				
To Bengal	—	10,000 — —		
— Account current London	—	1,300 — —		
— St. Helena	—	1,000 — —		
			12,300 — —	
Provision for an Investment to Europe.				
Madras	60,000 — —			
Cuddalore	48,000 — —			
		1,08,000 — —		
Masulipatam Factory	66,000 — —			
Vizagapatam Factory	48,000 — —			
Ganjam Factory	6,000 — —			
Injeram Factory	48,000 — —			
		1,68,000 — —		
			2,76,000 — —	
At the Presidency; Civil Storekeeper, Import and Export Warehouse Keeper	—	—	23,450 31 62	
				3,11,750 31 62
				35,21,605 20 53
By Excess of expected Receipts	—	—	—	4,46,778 25 58
			Pagodas	39,68,384 10 31

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
9th Nov. 1786.

Errors excepted.

W. LARKINS, Accomptant General.

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